



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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CONTENTS

27 April 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Chad

Defense Minister on Recent Troop Movements [AFP]	1
Information Minister Downplays Recent Events [London International]	1
Deployment of French Forces To Continue [Paris International]	1

Rwanda

Defense Ministry Communique on Burundi Attacks [Kigali Radio]	2
Burundi Governor Denies Reports [Bujumbura Radio]	2
Foreign Minister's Remarks Criticized [Kigali Radio]	2

Zaire

Mobutu Expresses Trust in National Conference [Kinshasa TV]	3
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EAST AFRICA

Kenya

Government Tightens Security Due to Violence [Nairobi Radio]	4
'Slaughter and Looting' Reported [Nairobi TV]	4
Reaction to Ongoing Clashes [Nairobi TV, etc.]	4
Government Blames 'Outside Factor' [Nairobi Radio]	5
'Pending Civil War' Noted [Nairobi Radio]	5

Somalia

Aidid's Forces 'Smash' Offensive by Siad Troops [Mogadishu Radio]	6
Siad Barre Reportedly 'Crushed' [Mogadishu Radio]	6

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Finance Minister Issues Statement on Retirement [SAPA]	7
De Klerk Comments on Retirement [SAPA]	8
Mandela Addresses University of North [SAPA]	8
Reacts to De Klerk Proposals [SAPA]	11
NP on Mandela Rejecting Proposals [SAPA]	12
LP Leader Calls Proposals 'Hoax' [SAPA]	12
Mandela on ANC Capabilities, Codesa II [NEW NATION 24-30 Apr]	12
Mandela: De Klerk 'Directly Involved' in Violence [SUNDAY STAR 26 Apr]	13
ANC Says Bophuthatswana To Be 'Ungovernable' [SAPA]	14
W. Mandela Begins Final 'Political Comeback' [THE WEEKLY MAIL 24-29 Apr]	14
Codesa Working Groups 'Controlled by Communists' [DIE AFRIKANER 15 Apr]	15
27 Apr Press Review on Current Events, Issues [SATURDAY STAR 27 Apr, etc.]	16

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Savimbi Addresses Cacuaco Rally 25 Apr [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	18
UNITA Reports Attempt on Chief of Staff's Life [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	21

Lesotho

BBC Reports 'Shakeup' in Military Government [London International]	22
Council Chairman Warns Against 'Empty Promises' [Maseru Radio]	22

Malawi

Bishop Said Undermining Church-State Relations [Johannesburg Radio]	22
Center Region Party on 'Foreign Ideologies' [Blantyre Radio]	22

Mozambique

Renamo's Dhlakama Fails To Meet Herman Cohen [Maputo Radio]	23
Meets Cohen in Malawi [London International]	23
Comments on Constitution [Maputo Radio]	23
Renamo Head Claims Frelimo 'Fanning' War [Voz da Renamo]	23
Tanker Said 'Foundering' 225 Kilometers Off Coast [SAPA]	24
Salvage Company Spokesman Comments [Johannesburg Radio]	24
Oil Tanker Explodes, Sinks [Maputo Radio]	24
Renamo Claims Zimbabwe Violating Peace Accord [Voz da Renamo]	24

Zambia

MMD Wins By-Elections in Western Province [London International]	25
--	----

WEST AFRICA

Ghana

Opposition Stages Demonstration; Leader Arrested [AFP]	26
--	----

Liberia

Sawyer on Interim Government, NPFL Negotiations [Monrovia Radio]	26
'Split' in Taylor Camp Over Peace Process [AFP]	26
Classes Officially Resume at Liberia University [Monrovia Radio]	26

Nigeria

Army Official Denies Rumors of Staging Coup [Lagos Radio]	27
ECOWAS, OAU Chairmen Hold Meetings [Lagos Radio]	27
Babangida on Reforms in Information Policies [Kaduna Radio]	27
Interministerial Committee Established [Lagos Radio]	27
Government Authorizes CONCORD To Reopen [Lagos Radio]	28

Chad

Defense Minister on Recent Troop Movements

AB2404175092 Paris AFP in French 1702 GMT
24 Apr 92

[Text] Ndjamen, 24 Apr (AFP)—The troop movement observed last weekend in the Chadian capital was due to a purely "military" and not political issue, the Chadian defense minister declared today. Colonel Nadjita Beassoumal also denied rumors that the reappearance of soldiers in the streets of Ndjamen was connected with differences of opinion within the government. "As part of the demilitarization (of Ndjamen), we decided to send some soldiers from the Republican Guard to Tibetsi" in northern Chad, the defense minister disclosed. "But when it reached Massakory (about 150 km northeast of Ndjamen), the unit in question made a number of demands, claiming that Tibetsi was a harsh and dry region, and they refused to continue the journey," Mr. Nadjita Beassoumal explained.

According to him, this unit refused to go to Tibetsi for "other reasons" different from those given, which he did not specify. "As officers of the command, we took a number of measures in Ndjamen, leading to a deployment of troops" (during the Easter weekend), the Chadian defense minister further stated. He added that the unit concerned finally agreed to go to Tibetsi and that it was on its way to that town.

In another development, at a cabinet meeting yesterday the Chadian Government examined the "difficulties encountered in implementing certain measures (demilitarization of the capital) and the threat of destabilization arising from certain soldiers returning to Ndjamen." The report of this cabinet meeting, which was published today by the CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY and gives this information, adds that some solutions had been undertaken by the Ministry of Defense in order to defuse the situation.

Information Minister Downplays Recent Events

AB2404204092 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 24 Apr 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been persistent reports from Chad of trouble at the weekend in the capital, Ndjamen. The reports claim that there was a virtual coup attempt, with a sizable number of soldiers and tanks surrounding the presidential palace. The claim was that the soldiers were unhappy about the demilitarization of Ndjamen and the moves towards democracy in Chad. Well Mary Harper has got through to the Chadian information minister, Ahmed Soungui, who played the whole incident down. Here is her report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Mr. Soungui strongly denied the reports that dissatisfied soldiers had

surrounded President Idriss Deby's palace with tanks, but he did admit that there had been some trouble over the weekend. He told me that about 300 soldiers had marched back into the capital, Ndjamen, after refusing to move to a new posting in the far north of the country. The minister of information insisted that these soldiers had not staged demonstrations, but he did say that they had protested against the government's plan to demilitarize the capital and that they had demanded that their salaries be paid up.

Mr. Soungui told me that none of these 300 soldiers had been arrested, but he admitted that disciplinary measures had been taken to ensure that they did finally go to their new post, saying that they had left the capital on Wednesday [22 April]. He said the soldiers had been convinced that their demands were without any foundation. Soungui went on to explain that the government had taken on the responsibility of demilitarizing Ndjamen because there had been several problems with Army discipline there, including instances of looting and thievery. The information minister told me that the government is planning to radically reduce the size of the Army from some 45,000 to between 20-25,000 troops. [end recording]

Deployment of French Forces To Continue

LD2604170492 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 26 Apr 92

[Text] The political situation in Chad was the focus of the meeting between the private chiefs of staff of Francois Mitterrand and President Idriss Deby. Christian Quesnot, who has just ended a two-day visit to Ndjamen, had two meetings with the Chadian president. Assane Diop reports:

[Diop] General Quesnot had a lengthy meeting with Chadian President Idriss Deby and several ministers, as well as with a number of prominent public figures—we have learned from well-informed sources—which means that the mission of Francois Mitterrand's special envoy was mainly political. The question of human rights was broached in a frank and open manner with the Chadian authorities, we have been told. France is visibly upset about the human rights violations which have increased in Chad over the past few months. Ndjamen was reported to have given assurances to General Quesnot about its genuine intentions of adopting the course of democracy this time.

The question of a reduction in the Epervier [Sparrowhawk] force was also tackled. One thing is certain: The French forces will remain deployed in Chad. As for the 1,150 men of the Epervier contingent, 800 are still deployed in Ndjamen itself.

Finally, just a few more words about General Quesnot's mission in Chad. The French head of state has sent a man who has a good knowledge of the country. This army man was posted to Chad between 1979 and 1980 and also between 1983 and 1984.

Rwanda**Defense Ministry Communique on Burundi Attacks**

*EA2504184592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT
25 Apr 92*

[Text] A press communique from the Ministry of Defense informs us that on 23 April at 2000, armed elements from Burundi attacked the positions of the Rwandan Armed Forces at Kibugabuga, in Bugesera [east Rwanda], at the border between our country and Burundi. There were 10 people carrying their weapons. One Rwandan soldier was injured and evacuated. The assailants retreated (?into) Burundi following a counterattack by Rwandan soldiers. At around 2150, about 30 other armed elements came from Burundi in a truck up to the border, where they got out and (?attacked) the positions at Nemba. Following counterattacks by the Rwandan Armed Forces, the attackers (?retreated) each time to (?reappear) successively at 2320, 0200 and at 0420, when they finally boarded the same truck and returned to Burundi. The Rwandan Armed Forces did not incur any losses in the actions at the Nemba positions.

Burundi Governor Denies Reports

*EA2504193092 Bujumbura Radio-Television
Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT
25 Apr 92*

[Text] There is no controversy because Burundi is ready to cooperate to unearth the truth on the alleged attacks on Rwanda from Burundi which have been reported by Radio Kigali.

It may be recalled that on the night of 20 April, that is Monday night, Radio Kigali reported an attack from Burundi. The facts contradict the allegations.

On the night of 23 April, the same radio once again talked of an attack by elements who had come from Burundi in a truck. Once again this is unfounded because just yesterday, commanders from Gako camp in Rwanda and Kirundo [in northeast Burundi] met to discuss security and they were not informed about any attack.

Similarly, the first meeting of the Rwandan Government Council was held yesterday and here, likewise, they did not mention the alleged attack. What we should know is that the population of the communes bordering Rwanda heard shots fired inside Rwanda. On the Burundi side, we have nothing to blame ourselves for and our country has stated on many occasions that no one element would leave its territory to disrupt order in the sister Republic of Rwanda.

Upon hearing these reports, we contacted the governor of Kirundo, Mr. Aloys Rubuka, by phone. His province borders the Bugesera region [southern Rwanda]. Mr. Rubuka answers Antoine Barampama's questions:

[Rubuka] I myself heard about this news on Radio Rwanda. According to it, the report came from the Ministry of

Defense, but the information seriously surprised me. What I can say about the situation is that on the night of 23 April the population of Kirundo actually heard throughout the night heavy and prolonged gunfire in the Rwandan region of Bugesera, particularly in the area bordering Marembo on our side. However, I must tell you that our population was not scared because we all know that the area alongside Marembo in Rwanda is a military zone where Rwandan soldiers carry out their training.

Gunfire is usually heard, even heavy artillery fire. So our first reaction was to continue sleeping. We knew that on our side there was total peace and we thought that on the Rwandan side there was training gunfire. Another thing is that in that area, since the beginning of the war [as heard] we have gotten used to hearing isolated shots here and there, and the Rwandan Government so far has not accused Burundi of anything at all—all the more so that Rwanda was aware of our good faith. However, given the news that was broadcast on Radio Rwanda at the beginning of this week, we, the Kirundo officials, made sure we sent a patrol [word indistinct] to the Marembo to see what exactly was going on. The patrol did not notice anything. What is very surprising is that Radio Rwanda is giving nothing, no consistent information, which would enable us to understand and could also enable us to (?help) the Rwandan side to contain the situation on that border—if there is anything at all, if a group of people from our side has come to attack.

On the other hand, the meeting yesterday between the commanders of Gako camp and Kirundo camp could have enabled the military officials to brief each other on the entire truth. We, however, have (?heard) nothing like that. Therefore, we think that the reports released yesterday and this morning are baseless allegations which are very prejudicial to relations between our two countries, which were in fact obviously and quickly improving. I would like to say that we will continue to do everything to see that nothing mars relations between Burundi and Rwanda and that there is no attack on Rwanda from our territory.

Foreign Minister's Remarks Criticized

*EA2604084592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
25 Apr 92*

[Text] Burundi-Rwanda crisis: The minister of foreign affairs in an interview in Kinyarwanda yesterday with our radio strongly criticized reports broadcast by Radio Rwanda on 22 April on the Bugesera skirmishes. He notably said that our journalist had taken the freedom to say that those who had attacked the positions of the Rwandan Armed Forces in the Bugesera region had come from Burundi as if he wanted to refute the fact. Clearly, his remarks caused a stir.

[Words indistinct] reaction, that of the National Republican Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND]. For the secretary general of the MRND, Mathieu Ndirumapfse, Foreign Minister Ngulinzira is completely wrong and should resign. [Words indistinct] interviewed by Ephrem Rubwiririza.

[Begin Ndirumapfse recording] [Words indistinct] We were surprised and even shocked by the statements. It does not give the impression of being a statement by a minister who respects the principles of government solidarity. It gives the impression of a minister who is rather making propaganda for his party. The statement gives the impression [words indistinct] conviction that he is accusing his predecessor of not having (?held) negotiations with his Burundi counterpart. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Ngulinzira, should ask himself why, after what he calls successful negotiations, the Bugesera attack took place. He seems to take the significance of the attack or the very existence of the attack lightly. However, we do not think that he is better informed than the minister of defense about what is happening in the war that Rwanda is waging against the Patriotic Front.

Concerning the attack [words indistinct] therefore think that such contradictions between members of the same government are due to a lack of understanding. The two ministers never hold discussions. We conclude that the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation conducts his own politics. We denounce this because the government team has committed itself to working together to complete and implement the government program. We do not think that it is [word indistinct] for a minister, especially the foreign minister, to work alone. [Words indistinct] for us within the MRND, a minister who works in such a way is not worthy of staying in his post. Under normal circumstances, he should resign or else the

prime minister or president should take it upon themselves to find somebody else who can work with others to safeguard the interests of the Republic. [end recording]

Zaire

Mobutu Expresses Trust in National Conference

LD2404170392 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1230 GMT 24 Apr 92

[Text] On the anniversary of his 24 April speech, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has granted an interview to our colleagues of the presidential press. Throughout the interview which dealt with all sorts of issues and was held away from Tele-Zaire cameras and Voice of Zaire microphones, the president of the Republic took a conciliatory stand, full of hope for our country's future, full of confidence in the sovereign National Conference.

I have believed in this National Conference from the moment I convened it, said the president of the Republic, adding: I would like the work of the conference to continue in a spirit of peace and dialogue. The president of the sovereign National Conference and all those who have the heavy task of chairing the work will have to continue to make an effort to that effect.

Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko took this opportunity to congratulate the definitive bureau set up a few days ago. He said its task is certainly an overwhelming one but I am convinced that everything will work out because the echoes reaching me mention the debates being carried out in a good atmosphere under the leadership of Msgr Monsengwo who, I believe, will exert a good influence right up to the end of the work of this forum which is the receptacle of all hopes.

This was, in essence, the interview granted by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko to the presidential press on the occasion of the second anniversary of democratization in Zaire.

Kenya

Government Tightens Security Due to Violence

EA2504150092 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0414 GMT 25 Apr 92

[Text] The government wishes to bring to the notice of the public that while the security situation has improved in most areas of recent ethnic clashes, it continues to cause serious concern in Molo, of Nakuru District and Kisii-Masaai border, that is Nyangusu, Nyamaiya, and Geteri Osupuko areas. Banditry in northeastern Kenya is also raising serious concern.

All Kenyans are aware that there have been continued regrettable losses of lives in these areas. These escalations of violence in isolated areas will not be condoned. The security forces have therefore been sufficiently beefed up to contain the situation and bring to an end the unwarranted loss of life and property or displacement of persons. The security forces have been given firm instructions to deal with the situation impartially and with the necessary firmness to maintain law and order. Any one person or groups of persons found involving themselves in tribal clashes, house burning, cattle rustling, illegal road blocks with a view to attacking motorists and passengers, looting, or any other illegal activities threatening the peace or lives of individuals or their property will be dealt with decisively and firmly in accordance with the laws of the land.

The government wishes to remind the public that they must follow and implement the directives given by his excellency the president during his tour of the Rift Valley and Western Provinces at the beginning of this week.

During his tour, the president said that life, being sacred, must be protected at all costs. As a measure to ensure that incidents of lawlessness did not recur, he banned, with immediate effect, the manufacturing, distribution, transport, selling and carrying of bows and arrows, spears and swords and all other offensive weapons. He also advised the people against raising unnecessary alarms, including war cries, as this flared up tension in the affected areas. The president instructed the police to arrest anyone moving around inciting others to commit acts of lawlessness such as murder and arson.

Further, the government has noted that the congregation of manambas [thugs] at bus stops has become a serious security threat, where innocent Kenyans are being molested or injured. In Nakuru, three people have suffered in the hands of these manambas and one of them was killed. In Nairobi yesterday, two other Kenyans were harassed at the Machakos bus stop by a congregation of manambas. Consequently, the government has banned the congregation of manambas in bus stops with immediate effect. The government wishes to reiterate that passengers have a right to board vehicles of their own choice without undue harassment from these manambas.

Any unjustified movements within the affected areas will from now be closely watched with a view to minimizing further spread of violence. All leaders in their respective areas of residence have been directed to explain to the people government efforts to maintain law and order in their respective areas so as to enhance peace and mutual coexistence among these communities.

The leaders have also been requested to cooperate with and assist the security forces in their areas in carrying out their duties. The government would like to underscore the fact that for any society to progress, it is completely essential that citizens uphold the rule of law. Kenyan citizens are therefore once more requested to strictly adhere to laws of this country and avoid at all times to take the law into their own hands.

Similarly, the warring communities and all other communities in our country must remember that no single community is self-sufficient. Communities should continue to coexist peacefully like they have done since independence. In this regard, the government appeals to all communities to adhere to this reality and seek to live harmoniously for the benefit not only of the individual communities but our entire country.

'Slaughter and Looting' Reported

EA2604190092 Nairobi KTN Television in English 0500 GMT 25 Apr 92

[From the press review]

[Text] The banner headlines in all the three dailies today highlight the inter-ethnic tragedy in Molo [in western Kenya]. The papers report on the slaughter and looting that is going on in the area. But the SUNDAY TIMES reports the Rift Valley Provincial Commissioner [PC], Yusuf Haji, as having said that a major operation in Molo division had restored law and order. The PC, the SUNDAY TIMES says, has warned that some of the stories being told about the troubles in the ethnic clash areas had caused panic flight and heightened tension.

Reaction to Ongoing Clashes

EA2604194592

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on the ongoing clashes in Kenya carried by Kenyan media on 25 and 26 April.

Nairobi Kenya Television Network at 1800 GMT on 25 April reports: "Police spokesman Jeremiah Matagaro said culprits were setting houses on fire and threatening the lives of the residents and the police lives as well. Matagaro said three culprits were arrested. He added that the police recovered a large arsenal of bows and arrows. He said that the rest of the attackers escaped. Matagaro confirmed that since the beginning of the attacks in Molo [near Nakuru] early this week, 101 persons have been arrested and will appear in court on Monday [27 April]. He said the directives contained in

yesterday's government statement have been communicated to all the police officers on the ground in the clash affected areas. Here in Nairobi, a man was this morning beaten and stoned to death by members of the public after he was seen carrying bows and arrows along Haile Selassie avenue."

Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Radio in English at 0400 GMT on 26 April reports: "The vice president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, yesterday condemned deadly tribal clashes in some parts of the country and called for the immediate cessation of the violence. The vice president, who was addressing a KANU [Kenya African National Union] meeting near Kajiado [south of Nairobi] township, said the ongoing tribal skirmishes in some parts of the Rift Valley and western Kenya are a disgrace which is undermining Kenya's good image in the local and also international scenes.

"Professor Saitoti, who was on a tour of Ildamat location to inspect development projects, reiterated KANU government's commitment to protecting people's lives and property and the maintenance of peace and security in the country. He said the government will do everything possible to ensure that the clashes are halted once and for all, and warned that the government will never condone anyone who takes the law in their hand and destroys the peace that has been built over the years.

"Professor Saitoti appealed to Kenyans to refuse to be used in schemes that compromise the national security and advised that the national interest should be placed above self-interest."

In the same newscast KBC reports: "The Rift Valley Provincial Commissioner [PC], Mr. Mohammed Yusuf Haji, has called on the residents of Molo, the scene of recent bloody clashes, to stop panic migration as the government is doing its best to bring the situation under control. In a statement issued last night, Mr. Haji said sufficient security personnel had been deployed to deal swiftly with any form of thuggery.

"At the same time, Mr. Haji repeated the government's warning against the carrying of bows, arrows, spears, simis [short double-edged sword] and all other illegal weapons. The PC further added that sufficient surveillance machinery has been put in place to forestall any planned form of lawlessness, adding that anyone flouting this requirement will suffer the full force of the law. Mr. Haji said law-abiding wananchi [citizens] had a constitutional right to move freely without any fear of molestation."

Government Blames 'Outside Factor'

EA2604201592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 26 Apr 92

[Text] The government views with great concern the tribal clashes going on in some parts of Molo [western Kenya]. After a thorough and critical scrutiny of the

situation, the government has satisfied itself that the different communities are being played off against each other by an outside factor.

Bona fide residents of the affected areas have been questioned and are unanimous that the cause [as heard] of the so-called tribal clashes are mysterious to them. The communities have co-existed and inter-married through generations and affirmed that they have no bone of contention to warrant any quarrel, leave alone bloody conflicts.

In the area, the Kikuyu, Kalenjin and Kisii [tribes] communities say the young people burning houses and attacking the people are neither known nor identifiable as residents of the area. Since the bona fide residents of the affected areas have no scores to settle, then it follows that the area [is] being antagonised by outside agents. There is neither an obvious nor a discernible objective for which these communities should fight. They have everything to gain from inter-tribal harmony.

However, inflammatory statements made by some key figures in the opposition prior to the flare-up of the clashes are incriminatory. During a visit to Limuru late last year, a leading member of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] vowed that he would make Kenya quake. This dangerous and arrogant statement was printed in a local newspaper and was never denied.

The opposition have many a time through press statements vowed to make this country ungovernable.

During the recent strike called by FORD, there was much destruction of lives and property. This senseless destruction was what the opposition termed a success of the strike. As long as the opposition maintains such a belligerent attitude and continues to advocate violence, then it will be difficult for them to exonerate themselves from the blame for the ongoing onslaught [as heard] of innocent people.

The inflammatory statements being made by the opposition, some clergy, and also the MP [member of parliament] for Molo [Njenga Mungai] are a pointer to the agitators. This sorry state of affairs has without doubt been fanned and precipitated by people from outside the affected areas. Consequently the government has set in motion the machinery to unearth the actual source or sources of the problem. Already the government has learnt of a plot to cause similar bloodshed in Laikipia [north of Nakuru] and also to antagonise the Samburu and Rendile [tribe] communities and the Abagusii [Kisii] and Maasai [tribes]. Measures have already been taken to forestall such an eventuality.

'Pending Civil War' Noted

EA2604202092 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 26 Apr 92

[Text] The Alliance for Democracy and Peaceful Transition, ADAPT, which is a non-partisan political pressure group aiming to see a peaceful democratic transition

in Kenya, has described the ongoing intertribal conflicts as a sign of a pending civil war which, if not prevented, may plunge the country into turmoil.

A signed press release from the group also cited the grave counter-accusations by the various political parties, irresponsible utterances by politicians, and the illegal importation of military equipment as a further sign of the (?impending) civil war. The statement said the current situation in Kenya is a man-made disaster and urged Kenyans to support President Moi in his efforts of restoring peace in [words indistinct]. The statement, which was signed by the group's chairman, John Okech, and secretary, George Nyambune, recommended the immediate formation of a national committee to investigate and come up with the names of those involved in the planning and the implementation of the violence. The recommendation noted that the said committee should include elders from different tribes, Christian leaders, political parties, judges, lawyers, youth, women, and Islamic and Hindu leaders.

Somalia

Aidid's Forces 'Smash' Offensive by Siad Troops

LD2404204992 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu
in English 1830 GMT 24 Apr 92

[Text] A statement released by the High Command of the United Somali Congress, USC, has said that remnants of Siad Barre's forces, led by Siad Barre himself and General Muhammad Hashi Gani, launched an offensive attack on the (Balli Doogle) and (Wanlawey) sector in the lower Shabeellaha region.

The attacking force has been smashed and were either killed, captured alive, or fled, and the fleeing remnants are being hotly pursued by the USC forces. The statement further adds that during the confrontation between Siad Barre's remnants and the USC forces, captured weapons from Siad Barre's forces, including BM-30 [rocket launcher], various launcher tubes, and large amounts of firearms such as artillery pieces of various kinds and heavy automatic arms.

The USC chairman, Honorable Muhammad Farah Aidid, Deputy Chairman Abdi Uthman Farah, and the

USC defense secretary, Mr. Abdi Nasir Ahmad Adan, who were at the scene of the battle, declared that fighting will continue until Siad Barre is captured, or forced to flee the country. The statement adds that the USC different forces are on (?the heels) of Siad Barre's remnant forces 20 km behind the town.

Siad Barre Reportedly 'Crushed'

EA2604221092 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 26 Apr 92

[Excerpts] A report released by the High Command of the United Somali Congress, USC, tonight disclosed that today at 0500 the USC and Somali Democratic Movement [SDM] forces crushed the forces loyal to Siad Barre defending (Buur Dhuubo) village, in Garbahaarrey. [passage omitted]

The report adds that the remnant forces crushed there numbered about 3,000. Heavy losses were inflicted on them, and weapons, including four vehicles mounted with automatic guns known as dhufisaha, a (?V3 ZU), a vehicle mounted with a [word indistinct] gun, an armored vehicle, one [word indistinct], and one vehicle mounted with a 106 mm gun, a jeep, and various types of light guns were captured. Also, the ammunition store and transport including heavy and light vehicles were captured.

The report from the USC High Command added that the forces of the organizations fighting for justice, led by chairman and deputy chairman of the USC, Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid and senior pilot Abdi Uthman Farah, respectively; the secretary of defense, Abdi Nasir [names indistinct] (Fonjiko), officials, and personnel are searching the area of Gedo for the bloodsucker, Siad Barre, and his supporters.

It is said that shortly before its capture they fled (Buur Dhuubo). Siad Barre himself and Mohamed Hashi Gani, who was reportedly injured, were trying to get a plane to escape to Kenya, but they will not be left alone wherever they may go, God willing.

Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the USC, invited international journalists to fly into (Buur Dhuubo) to visit the headquarters of Siad Barre and his group to see for themselves the truth and the victories scored by the justice-seeking forces.

Finance Minister Issues Statement on Retirement

*MB2504204692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2031 GMT 25 Apr 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: South African Communication Service, Saturday, 25 April 1992: "Press release by the minister of finance, Mr B.J. du Plessis MP"]

[Text] After deep consideration and close consultation with the state president I have decided to retire from politics.

This means that as from 1 May 1992 I shall retire as minister of finance, as leader of the National Party of Transvaal and as the member of parliament for the Florida constituency.

I have, over the past year or so, on more than one occasion remarked to my family, friends and some of my cabinet colleagues that it was time for a change. I have also on occasion, when dealing with the budget might conceivably have been my last. There were media reports to this effect at the time.

In the last December holiday period I had little opportunity to rest, although 1991 had been an extremely difficult year for us all. The new political year began earlier and at a very rapid pace. My political duties including those as a member of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], the crafting of one of the most difficult budgets in many years, and the concentrated referendum campaign, have combined to exhaust me physically.

Since my illness I have had ample opportunity for self-examination and to review the future; and this has served to convince me that the time has come to take a decision.

I have moreover recovered to such an extent that, with my physician's blessing, I shall return to office on Monday, 27 April 1992, to finalise a few important matters outstanding.

My sincere and enthusiastic support of Mr F.W. de Klerk as a person, as chief leader of the National Party and as state president is unchanged. His dynamic creative leadership has not only saved our country from entering a destructive cul-de-sac, but as a statesman he has already earned a well-deserved place on both the world- and Africa stage for himself and our country. I pray for God's richest blessing on him and Mrs de Klerk: may they long be spared for our country and all its people.

I also wish to thank President de Klerk for his friendship and for the warmth that has always marked our relationship.

Similarly, I remain committed to the National Party and to what it stands for. As an entity that in its nature is self-critical it is today even more capable than before to act as a vanguard offering a political home for all those striving for peace, prosperity and progress within a true democratic system for our country.

My years as leader of the Transvaal National Party and the cooperation with the party leadership and the Secretariat, (especially with regard to the implementation of the management plan), will always be very precious to me. They are already bearing good fruit.

Our negotiating team at Codesa is a formidable grouping of insight and expertise and deserves the support and trust of us all.

Our country, particularly since the debt standstill forced upon us in August 1985, has lived through exceptionally sombre economic times. The sudden international financial isolation of a country that relies too so great a degree on foreign trade in naturally a severe shock that calls for far-reaching and painful adjustments for the country's people. It inhibits economic growth and restricts the financial authority's policy options. Eventually nobody can escape its ultimate baneful effects.

Since the debt standstill we have (taking circumstances into account) had some years of good economic growth. In one year (1988) it was as high as 4.2 percent, but seen as a whole, those years meant important opportunities for growth foregone. Just as lost time can never be regained, so is forfeited economic growth lost forever.

We nevertheless sought to use this period of isolation to the best advantage possible making important structural adjustments to the economy, of which tax reform was an important part. We were not content simply to survive, although this in itself was difficult enough, but in the conviction that political "normalisation" would lead to economic "normalisation" too, we have striven to form a firm structural basis for sound and sustained economic growth.

At the same time we were painfully aware that, while there was no question of our survival, backlogs were remorselessly building up, and that the longer this situation prevailed the more difficult would be its reversal.

Together with my advisors and in co-operation with the state president and the Cabinet it has been my privilege over the past few years to dedicate myself fully to a difficult task, in which technical and political factors—both local and international—have been so fluid and so closely interwoven.

It was extremely demanding; but at the same time even the most modest progress was cause for unique job satisfaction for us all, and made the task abundantly worthwhile.

In the end, there was little time—or energy—left for normal family life or other enriching activities. And although these circumstances apply equally, or to an even greater degree, to the state president and other members of the executive, it has become clear to me that after almost eight years as minister of finance I need a change.

This conviction has been strengthened in the recent past as it became clearer to me that we had reached the end of a financial era. Sanctions, boycotts and isolation are for all practical purposes now over; and although the major economies of the world are struggling to get moving again, which is delaying our own recovery, I firmly believe that we are on the verge of an era of economic advance, especially if we continue to progress politically and constitutionally.

A strong and stable democratic government—something for which this government is striving—will promote the climate for local and international investment. Our economy is now geared up for this.

I am therefore happy to hand the financial reins to a successor at the start of this new era. I also have no doubt that the president's Cabinet's view of, and approach to, the composition and level of government spending will in course of time create more room for growth-promotive policy options.

As to myself, I shall without haste consider how best to tackle the next phase of my life. I found my previous career changes extremely stimulating and exciting, and I look forward to playing a part in another field.

If I can serve our country in any other manner or sphere, I shall gladly make myself available.

Time after time, as minister of finance I have in concrete ways known the support of our Heavenly Father, notwithstanding my own shortcomings. On many occasions I have asked "what now"; and the, later, "please grant me the needed ability". Time and again He showed me the road, and I believe that this will be the case again.

I thank the president and all my colleagues in the executive, and especially the Cabinet; the NP [National Party] Caucus; and co-Nationalists [National Party members], particularly in my constituency, for their sympathy, trust and friendship, and for our hard work together. It was all a great privilege for me, and I look forward to playing my part still as a Nationalist.

I should also like to thank all my advisors, the officials of the Department of Finance, the Reserve Bank and the various advisory committees and councils, for their contribution and hard work—which so often seems to go unnoticed. Much of it is also a thankless task. My sincere thanks for your dedication.

My grateful thanks too for all the tokens of sympathy that I have received from many quarters during my illness. I greatly value them. Issued by the Ministry of Finance 25 April 1992

De Klerk Comments on Retirement

*MB2504202992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2013 GMT 25 Apr 92*

[Text] Cape Town April 25 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk said on Saturday [25 April] it was a pity that circumstances had brought an end to the outstanding political

career of Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, who earlier announced his retirement as from the end of April.

"After in depth discussions between us, I respect and understand his decision to retire and have therefore accepted his resignation," Mr de Klerk said in a statement.

"I wish to pay tribute to him for the enormous contribution he has made in a number of fields. He handled the demanding portfolio of finance with distinction during a period in which extraordinary problems needed to be dealt with.

"He also excelled as political leader in the National Party. We will also miss his talented presence in the negotiation process at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

"On behalf of the government and the National Party I wish him a speedy and full recovery. It is my hope that his talents, abilities and experience will be able to be used to the full by the public sector," Mr de Klerk concluded.

Mandela Addresses University of North

*MB2404194492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1851 GMT 24 Apr 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress, 24 April 1992: "Statement of Comrade Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, the president of the African National Congress, on the occasion of his installation as the chancellor of the University of the North"]

[Text] Mr Chairman of Council

Chancellors of other universities here present

Members of both the Council and Senate of the University of the North

Members of the Transformation Committee

Members of the SRC [Student Representative Council] and members of the Student Union

Distinguished guests

Ladies and Gentlemen

Comrades and Friends

It is an immutable fact of life that no power on earth can shackle the human spirit forever. However, this universal truth, that has permeated the social fabric of society from time immemorial and having been passed on from generation to generation, seem to still elude many, even as we move towards the end of the twentieth century. The infamous apartheid system has built up an elaborate system of social engineering in terms of which black education at a tertiary level has been fragmented and people allocated to universities on the basis of race and tribe. The creation of the "bush" universities was but one way in which government tried to exclude the black majority from the mainstream universities.

It is not the irony of history that today I stand here before you to be installed as the chancellor of the University of the North! This occasion assumes even greater significance, given the fact that both this university and I, have reached this point through the narrow path of fire—characterised by relentless struggle. We have converged on this summit of victory after many sacrifices.

In this regard, it is instructive to recall that Turfloop was established at the time when many freedom fighters were being herded into prisons, whilst others were forced to take sanctuary in the relative safety of foreign lands. At the time, architects of our misery believed themselves to have succeeded in defying the law of nature—they were convinced that the human spirit in us was broken forever. Three decades later, the corpse of apartheid lies prostrate at the feet of people's power. However, our journey to this point has never been an easy one. We literally had to walk through a garden of thorns, and we are still wading across rivers of blood.

It is a matter of great pride to us that, this university, like many others did not become an institution of servitude as was the design of our oppressors. In this regard, we must single out the heroic role of the students and commend them highly for their commitment to the struggle. The indelible history of the struggle of the students on this campus is full of events of indomitable courage and resilience. It was students like Onkgopotse Tiro, Fistus Mothudi, Ignitius Mathebule and many others who inscribed the name of Turfloop on the conscience of our people. That Turfloop is today counted in the roll of honour is because of their valiant deeds. These heroes and heroines of our people, are no more today. May we observe a moment of silence in memory of all the martyrs of our university. Thank you.

Mr Chairman of Council

On this campus, our students organised a pro-Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] rally simultaneously with a much bigger rally at Curries Fountain in Durban in the wake of the victory of the national liberation struggle against Portuguese colonialism. Taking place as it did, at a time when the apartheid rule held sway, that rally was a truly remarkable expression of international solidarity with forces of freedom. It became a standard bearer—an acid test, against which efforts by successive generation of students, on this campus and elsewhere would be pitted. Our students proved to be more than equal to the task. Their tenacity became an unprecedented phenomenon. This is the reason why, our campus had to be occupied by the Army, for a period of no less than three years in the 1980's. Even as we speak, the Army continues to man a military post on a hilltop not far from here. It is little wonder, therefore, that Turfloop has produced national leaders of the stature of Cyril Ramaphosa, Phandelani Nevolovhodwe, Frank Chikane and many others. I am, therefore, deeply honoured and humbled to be associated with an institution which has rendered such outstanding service to this our beloved country.

Accordingly, I accept this chancellorship with all humility. It must be said, that in recent times, the governing bodies of this university have shown a marked readiness to initiate changes intended to transform the university in response to the winds of change blowing across the length and breadth of country. The appointment of Professor Chabani Manganyi as vice chancellor and principal of the university, and today my installation as chancellor, are, amongst others, developments which bear eloquent testimony to the new spirit of transformation reigning supreme on these hills of Turfloop.

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate Professor Manganyi on a job exceedingly well done. Within a very short space of time, he has succeeded in steering our institution towards a new beginning, and thus we are on course to being a true people's university. At last, we are transforming an instrument of oppression into a vehicle of liberation.

Mr Chairman of Council

As we enter the still waters of transformation we must brace ourselves for the inevitable undercurrent. The creation of a new society has never been an easy one. On that plane, we have to make a clean, and at times painful break with tradition and the things to which we are accustomed. Those who seek to rely on old land-marks in their quest for a new society, will find themselves wandering aimlessly in a hostile jungle. Yesterday's familiar terrain is disappearing before our very eyes. We are, being thrust into the role of pioneers and torch bearers into a new and democratic South Africa. It is us whom history has charged with the task of opening up new realms to unveil the hitherto hidden horizons so that the coming generations can live in a land where merit is the only determinant of success.

We are distressed to note that our compatriots in the National Party still have such grave reservations about democracy. While State President de Klerk and his party pay lip service to this concept, it is clear from his speech of 23rd April that he and his colleagues are not prepared to accept the consequences of a truly democratic dispensation. Shorn of the rhetorical frills with which De Klerk adorns the National Party's proposals, it is evident that what they really seek is the continued incumbency of the National Party even in the event that it loses an election. It is the National Party's stubborn refusal to give up exclusive power that constitutes the primary stumbling block to the success of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

The ANC [African National Congress] would like Codesa II to be more than a mere talking shop for the repetition of comfortable platitudes. It must be an occasion when concrete decisions affecting the future of our country can be agreed upon. The sense of urgency that

informs the constituencies we represent is clearly absent in the case of the National Party. South Africa has waited too long for change. We are, consequently, very impatient and the National Party can no longer equivocate on this matter.

No party, to our knowledge, has thus far put forward a winner takes all solution. On the contrary, it is the National Party that is advocating a loser takes all solution which is unprecedented in any democracy. In other words what South Africa is being asked to accept is a constitutional dispensation that will permit the political parties to ignore the verdict of the electorate.

Speaking plainly, the National Party wants to retain its hand on the levers of power even when after a democratic election has demonstrated that it does not enjoy the confidence of the South African electorate.

The National Party's desire to cling to power at all costs emerges even more sharply in the government's proposals for the transition. Our concern here is not the labels that politicians stick on their wares but the actual substance of their proposals. De Klerk's claim that his proposals are intended to avoid the temptations of absolute power is disingenuous. If accepted, the outcome will not be an interim government that enjoys the confidence of the majority of South Africans, but a slightly refurbished National Party government.

The ANC also rejects outright the suggestion that elections be held to constitute an executive council. Our position remains unchanged. We call for elections for a constituent assembly which shall also have legislative powers while a new constitution is being negotiated.

I shall take this opportunity to respond also to State President de Klerk's veiled threat to unilaterally outlaw Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK—ANC's military wing]. As far as the ANC is concerned we have scrupulously avoided engaging in public debate on this issue because it is the subject of extremely sensitive bilateral negotiations between the government and ourselves. The government has constantly made provocative remarks on the subject which require us to respond.

Firstly, it has to be clearly understood that Umkhonto we Sizwe is not a private army but an insurgent army created by the national liberation movement to rid our country of the crime of apartheid. Umkhonto we Sizwe is recognised as a legitimate military formation in international law and in terms of the Geneva agreements.

Government attempts to act unilaterally on this matter pose as grave a threat to our bilateral negotiations as their intransigence poses to the entire process set in motion by Codesa. The ANC shall not disband Umkhonto we Sizwe. But we are equally determined that the De Klerk government will not wreck the negotiations with ill-conceived bombast and reckless behaviour.

Mr Chairman of Council

Change is as unsettling as it is painful. It cannot be any different because change is movement—a tension caused by contradictions which are part of existence. At times of momentous developments, when societies reach their own high noon, everything else becomes uncertain except for the golden gate that must be reached—the goal of freedom. Like our wider society out there, our university is at a crossroads.

We are, therefore, being called upon to be firm in our convictions, yet very accommodating and flexible in our approach. Yes, we are bound to hurt ourselves in the process, but if we are sensitive and careful enough, we shall be able to heal our wounds and rise again. Only this time, we shall be the wiser and, therefore, much stronger. Lest we lose heart, our cherished goal of freedom for all, now looms large on the horizon. This must reinforce our will to do good to those whom we lead as well as our nation.

We are beginning to experiment with the future. Contradictions must consequently abound. Differences between students and lecturers, tension between students and the administration, these are part of the growing pains. As we suffer these growing pains, what unites us, that which cements us together into a solid whole, is our common goal of education for the youth of the motherland. It is this priceless objective—far nobler than our imagining, which must never be sacrificed on the altar of our weaknesses. If we should fall, as we may, from time to time, it is this banner—our education, which must never be allowed to touch the ground. We should never forget that education is our first reason for existence as a university. Students, in particular, should always keep this in mind.

One of the singularly significant developments over the last couple of months has been the recently held National Education Conference at which a broad range of national, political, educational and community organisations participated. This conference agreed on a set of guiding principles for the future education system, including the right of all people—adults and children—to education and a corresponding obligation on the state to provide education and training. Clearly, the provision of education and training shall be linked to the development of human resources within national development aimed at the restructuring of the economy, redistribution, and the democratisation of society.

We would also have to place special emphasis on the redress of educational inequalities among historically disadvantaged sectors of society, particularly the youth, the disabled, adults, women, the unemployed, rural communities and black people in general.

Education should be based upon the principles of co-operation, critical thinking, and civic responsibility, and shall empower individuals for participation in all aspects of society. As we prepare for a democratic South, education will remain a central concern for us. It is therefore essential that we recognise this centrality and develop

both short and long term objectives to realise this goal. In the short term we need to ensure that the immediate consequences of apartheid education are urgently addressed. These include:

- The reallocation of educational resources on a national basis according to national needs.
- Ensuring access to schooling, particularly in the townships and rural areas.
- Improving the survival chances of our children in both primary and secondary schools.
- Improving the examination results at matriculation level.
- Increasing the numbers of successful matric candidates in mathematics and sciences.

In this period of change, the minority government needs to cease all unilateral restructuring of education. In particular, its short-sighted moves to hand over national resources in the form of schools to the white community through its Model C policy, not only creates greater inequalities but entrenches the privileges of the white community.

Our majority objective in education is to develop a non-racial, non-sexist and democratic educational system. The realisation of this objective will not only ensure the development of an economically just society. Educational institutions such as universities and colleges have a major role to play in this task. The University of the North stands poised to play a significant role in this process. It is my belief that this university will respond to this challenge.

In conclusion I wish to thank you most profoundly, for the singular honour you deemed fit to bestow upon me, through my appointment as your chancellor. At all times I shall ensure that your trust in me is fully vindicated. Let us get down to work and make this university one of the brightest stars in this country.

Thank you.

Reacts to De Klerk Proposals

*MB2404195992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1940 GMT 24 Apr 92*

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela has scathingly dismissed State President F.W. de Klerk's proposals for an election for an executive council, saying the National Party [NP] was putting forward a loser-takes-all solution that was unprecedented in any democracy.

The ANC president's comments—delivered at his installation as chancellor of the University of the North in Sovenga, Lebowa on Saturday—were the organisation's first formal reaction since Mr de Klerk announced his proposals in Parliament on Thursday [23 April].

The ANC Youth League earlier issued its own response, rejecting the proposals out of hand.

"We are distressed to note that our compatriots in the National Party still have such grave reservations about democracy," Mr Mandela said.

"While State President de Klerk and his party pay lip service to this concept, it is clear from his speech of April 23 that he and his colleagues are not prepared to accept the consequences of a truly democratic dispensation.

"Shorn of the rhetorical frills with which De Klerk adorns the National Party's proposals, it is evident that what they really seek is the continued incumbency of the National Party even in the event that it loses an election," said Mr Mandela.

The ANC leader said it was clear the National Party wished to retain its hand on the levers of power even when a democratic election had demonstrated the NP did not enjoy the confidence of South Africa's majority.

"De Klerk's claim that his proposals are intended to avoid the temptations of absolute power is disingenuous. If accepted, the outcome will not be an interim government that enjoys the confidence of the majority of South Africans, but a slightly refurbished National Party government."

The ANC's position, he continued, remained clear—there could only be elections for a constituent assembly which would also have legislative powers while a new constitution was being negotiated.

Turning to the question of Umkhonto weSizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK—ANC military wing], Mr Mandela said the ANC's military wing was not a private army, "but an insurgent army created by the national liberation movement to rid our country of the crime of apartheid".

"Umkhonto we Sizwe is recognised as a legitimate military formation in international law and in terms of the Geneva agreements."

He went on to warn that the government's attempts to act unilaterally on the disbandment of MK posed as grave a threat to their bilateral negotiations as "their intransigence poses to the entire process set in motion by Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]".

Mr Mandela was emphatic about existence of MK.

"The ANC shall not disband Umkhonto we Sizwe. But, we are equally determined that the De Klerk government will not wreck the negotiations with ill-conceived bombast and reckless behaviour."

Mr Mandela did, however, concede that the question of its military wing was a matter of extremely sensitive negotiations between the government and the ANC.

NP on Mandela Rejecting Proposals*MB2504145692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1444 GMT 25 Apr 92*

[Text] Johannesburg April 25 SAPA—The National Party [NP] on Saturday [25 April] expressed surprise at what it termed ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela's simplistic rejection of the state president's proposals for an executive council of directly elected leaders.

It said in a statement that the ANC—with its alleged record of detention camps, necklacing political opponents and intimidation by mass action—should be careful about criticising the democratic proposals of other political parties.

The NP was reacting to Mr Mandela's scathing dismissal of State President F.W. de Klerk's proposals for an election for an executive council.

The African National Congress leader said the NP was putting forward a loser-takes-all solution that was unprecedented in any democracy.

The NP warned that the ANC should be careful not to create the impression that it was trying to dictate its terms to Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] rather than participate in the forum on the basis of the "give and take of negotiations".

It said that Mr de Klerk had put forward the proposal in the spirit of moving the negotiation process forward. It had been done in the spirit of the agreement in principle reached at Codesa that there should be an interim executive which included the leadership of the major political groupings.

"The added dimension of the state president's proposals is that these leaders should be democratically elected which makes nonsense of Mr Mandela's claims that they are undemocratic."

The NP dismissed Mr Mandela's assertion that it was advocating a loser-takes-all solution saying that the ANC was well aware that the NP believed in power sharing by all the main political groups and their leaders and that all should be winners, particularly during the transitional phase of government.

"The NP has made it clear ... that it supports full democracy with safeguards including strong local and regional government, proportional representation, protection of minorities and meaningful participation of political minorities," said the statement.

It warned that the ANC's intransigence regarding the disbanding of its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing], did not inspire confidence that the ANC was fully committed to the negotiations at Codesa or that they were prepared to keep to agreements already reached.

Mr Mandela on Saturday warned that the government's attempts to act unilaterally on the disbandment of MK posed as grave a threat to their bilateral negotiations and posed a threat to the entire process set in motion at Codesa.

LP Leader Calls Proposals 'Hoax'*MB2504183592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1827 GMT 25 Apr 92*

[Text] Cape Town April 25 SAPA—Labour Party [LP] leader, Rev Allan Hendrickse, on Saturday [25 April] called on the ANC [African National Congress] and its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)], to lay down arms immediately to demonstrate its commitment to peace, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Speaking at the annual conference of the LP's Cape Peninsula Region held at Delft, Mr Hendrickse said mere talking about peace did not prevent ongoing violence.

He also described as a hoax (fopspeletjie) State President F.W. de Klerk's proposals of an executive council of directly elected leaders.

The LP would not support such a council because, as he put it, it meant the ghost of apartheid would continue to rule South Africa from the grave.

Mandela on ANC Capabilities, Codesa II*MB2504063892 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 24-30 Apr 92 pp 1, 3*

[Unattributed report: "Mandela Optimistic"]

[Text] In an interview with NEW NATION this week, ANC [African National Congress] president, Nelson Mandela, argued that the liberation movement has both the will and the capacity to force the government to meet its demands and said it was "premature" to contend that Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II will not deliver.

Mandela was speaking on negotiations, the Patriotic Front (PF) and state president F.W. de Klerk's attempt to gain the upper hand in the negotiations process.

Government chief negotiator Gerrit Viljoen cast doubts on progress made at Codesa II this week and De Klerk appeared set to introduce a bill on an interim government before Codesa could reach agreement on the subject.

Mandela said De Klerk's attempts to by-pass Codesa were characteristic of "white minority mentality."

"What should be happening today is that De Klerk should be taking decisions with Codesa. It is still that mentality of a white minority that he can take decisions without consulting Codesa. Because all political parties, including those that are in the tri-cameral parliament,

have rejected the position adopted by the government with regard to phase one, the government is isolated."

Mandela said De Klerk's forays into the continent were of no significance and that the liberation movement would stop him from taking action that does not accord with the aspirations of the majority.

"Whether De Klerk is going to continue to be intransigent is going to depend on the strength of the liberation movement, not on his contact with foreign countries.

"We do not think we have allowed him to play that role. We have put forward certain demands and we have made it clear that if we cannot get those demands through persuasion and discussion, we reserve the right to use mass action."

While cautioning against "pre-set opinions," he revealed that plans were underway to engage in mass action in case Codesa II fails.

On the ANC's demand for an interim government (IG) by June, Mandela said, "it is difficult to set a time frame for these developments. All that we can say is that we are demanding the installation of an interim government as soon as possible. From our perspective, it is possible to have an interim government in three to six months."

Mandela said it was a misconception that De Klerk has seized the initiative.

He pointed out that the liberation movement has consistently forced De Klerk from positions that were not in accord with the aspirations of the majority.

He cited, as examples, liberation's like the release of political prisoners, the return of exiles and acceptance by the government of the need for an interim government and an elected constituent assembly, albeit with different conceptions. De Klerk could not be said to be occupying the moral high ground.

Mandela remains confident that South Africans do not need the international community to broker talks. He said his call for the international community was strictly for the monitoring of violence.

"Our aim is that an international force will be deployed in unrest areas. The negotiations will go on as they are going on. The international community will have no role in negotiations."

Mandela observed that the government would be "exposed" should it move to block an international peace monitoring force when it has failed to end the violence.

He said the way forward for the Patriotic Front (PF) was for organisations such as the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the Azanian Peoples' Organisations (AZAPO) to work with the PF committee formed at Codesa.

"If the PAC and AZAPO want to participate and continue with the PF, we are prepared. Any conference for

the PF would no longer be prepared by the ANC and PAC, it will have to be prepared by the Codesa-PF committee."

Mandela: De Klerk 'Directly Involved' in Violence

MB2604120592 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 26 Apr 92 p 2

[Report by Jon Qwelane: "F.W. Directly Involved in Violence, Says Mandela"]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela says there are "certain facts" which suggest that the Government—and President F.W. de Klerk himself—are directly involved in the continuing violence.

Mr. de Klerk's office has declined to comment on the accusation.

Mr. Mandela, identifying the hostels as being among the chief sources of violence in the black community, criticised Mr. de Klerk strongly on the residences and said the State President had not kept his word on agreed solution to the problem.

In the past the ANC chief has accused the Government, the security forces, President de Klerk and a "third force" of involvement in the violence. But that has been in broad terms. This week's charge is the strongest to date, accusing Mr. de Klerk of direct involvement.

Mr. Mandela's broadside was made during an interview at the ANC's headquarters in Johannesburg. When asked if he could go on record as saying Mr. de Klerk was involved, he responded: "Yes, of course."

The ANC leader says shortly after unbanning the ANC, Mr de Klerk authorised the carrying of dangerous weapons such as assegais and battle-axes, knowing they were being used to kill people.

Outlining the basis of his charge, Mr. Mandela says: "Since September 1984 13,000 people have been killed mainly with assegais, sticks, knobkerries, battle-axes, and all along there has been a law making the carrying in public of these weapons a criminal offence.

"When De Klerk unbanned the ANC, shortly thereafter he authorised the carrying of these dangerous weapons, knowing that they are being used for killing people. He was giving capacity to certain people, to certain organisations, to carry weapons of death and to murder innocent people. I told him so, it's no secret."

Mr. Mandela criticised President de Klerk strongly on the controversial issue of hostels.

In May last year, says Mr. Mandela, the two had agreed that the residences must be phased out and transformed into family units.

In the meantime barbed wire would surround the hostels so that the police would only man the gates to monitor movements in and out of the hostels.

"He has carried out none of those. It's a year now, he hasn't done it," said Mandela.

And in what could signal the beginning of a protracted exchange between the Government and the ANC, possibly resulting in a stalemate, Mr. Mandela flatly said Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] would never be dissolved.

ANC Says Bophuthatswana To Be 'Ungovernable'

*MB2604133492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1255 GMT 26 Apr 92*

[Text] Rustenburg April 26 SAPA—An African National Congress [ANC] regional leader on Sunday [26 April] vowed Bophuthatswana would be made ungovernable through necklace killings and bombs.

"In South Africa we did it through our necklaces and bombs, we can easily repeat it here," ANC Western Transvaal leader George Mathusa told mourners at the Rustenburg funeral of former hunger striker Bushy Molefe.

He blamed the homeland government for Mr Molefe's death.

Dr Gomolemo Mokae of the Azanian People's Organisation, who also spoke at the funeral, said bantustan leaders had no place trying to solve South Africa's political problems.

He said black people had to realise that "one is either part of the problem or part of the solution", adding that Bophuthatswana leader, Lucas Mangope, fell in the former category.

Dr Mokae said black people had to realise bantustan leaders were mere copies of South African State President F.W. de Klerk. "Hence their callousness in breaking down the resistance of our people."

Mr Molefe, 28, was released from prison earlier this year after a 67-day hunger strike. He died last week after a short illness.

Bophuthatswana police and soldiers manned roadblocks at all entrances of the Phokeng township, near Rustenburg, on Sunday.

Bophuthatswana police told SAPA there were no incidents at the funeral.

W. Mandela Begins Final 'Political Comeback'

*MB2504110092 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 24-29 Apr 92 p 25*

[Report by Phillip van Niekerk and Gavin Evans:
"Winnie Rallies for the No-Win Battle"]

[Text] Winnie Mandela this week began what must surely be her final attempt at a political comeback.

For much of the nation, its erstwhile "mother" has become an untouchable—but this has not stopped her from launching her return in the venue she knows best: the streets. Here, released from her admittedly limited restraints of marriage and public office, she is emerging as a giant-sized headache for the leadership of the African National Congress [ANC].

A week after being written off as a has-been, she has made a tactically impeccable and characteristically courageous bid to prove her detractors wrong and salvage her plummeting political career.

Almost every day she has been present at the aftermath of township violence, slamming the role of state security forces and Inkatha. And she is mouthing the rhetoric that one hears less and less from the negotiations at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

Last Friday [24 April] she castigated police in Powe Park and accused the government of being terrorists.

On Sunday she was in Sharpeville after the assassination of eight ANC members. Later she gave an interview during which, contrary to the ANC's call for the creation of a new defence force, she said that Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] would never be disbanded. "It is the future democratic army of this country," she said.

On Monday she produced the most vivid example of her support base at a rally in Richmond, in the heart of the Natal war zone, where she shared the stage with the two of her most vocal backers, Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala and youth leader Peter Mokaba. Thousands of militant youths cheered tumultuously as she appeared on the stage and launched into a vicious attack on President F.W. de Klerk and Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

She made references to "shadowy people in the ANC who are whispering to the press and asked: 'Is it better for a leader to be trusted by the editor of a newspaper or by the people?'"

This was vintage Winnie—the arch-populist, unbowed, unrepentant, unforgiving.

It was also not unlike her earlier comebacks from previous falls from grace. And though with each fall the recovery that inevitably seems to follow has less steam than the last, it is also true that each comeback presents more of a headache for the ANC hierarchy.

By ensuring that she stays in the public eye, she has again sought to shrug off claims that her political identity stems purely from her relationship with her husband.

She has tried to show she is a force in her own right; that, no matter how much dirt about corruption, marital infidelities or alleged torture and murder surfaces about her, thousands of the "masses" still adore Winnie Mandela the fighter.

What Mokaba, Gwala and Winnie Mandela have in common is their support base: the angry, jobless and

uneducated township youth who have no stake in the system and even less in the negotiations and compromises at Codesa.

The prospect that an alliance between the three could emerge as a hardline grouping at variance with the increasingly moderate stance of the leadership has made some top ANC leaders jittery.

In their own way, each of the three needs each other. Mokaba's partial recovery from the persistent allegations about his past was largely due to Winnie's interventions. And Gwala, the 72-year-old Stalinist "warlord," needs as many allies as he can muster outside his own battlezone. A kidnapping here and there is hardly the stuff to make him blink.

Winnie still commands substantial support within the ANC and the South African Communist Party (SACP)—and a fair measure of sympathy. As one middle-level SACP activist put it: "You shouldn't kick her while she's down. What she did, she did at a time when we were at war."

Winnie remains a member of the ANC's National Executive Committee (NEC)—an elected position. Several ANC sources have told *The Weekly Mail* that if the NEC were to vote on her expulsion, it would split right down the middle.

Further underlining this ongoing support is the fact that, according to sources in the ANC Women's League, she has been renominated for the post of chairperson of league in the Witwatersrand by almost all branches.

For now at least, the ANC appears hamstrung. Because its first and last word has always been that she remains innocent until proven guilty, the ANC will find it hard to act with finality against her unless her conviction during her 1991 trial is confirmed on appeal.

However, with fresh allegations emerging almost daily, the embarrassment of the scandal continues to fester. It has been eased somewhat by her marital separation from Nelson Mandela and her ousting from the ANC's social welfare department post.

But in the crucial political battle with the National Party (NP) and others for the middle ground, Winnie Mandela has become an extraordinary political liability for the ANC. The NP's relish for the prospect of smearing the ANC with the Winnie brush during a constituent assembly/interim government election is almost palpable. If Winnie is still on the NEC in a year's time, that's what the ANC can expect.

Most of the movement's top officials would prefer the entire matter to disappear quietly, along with Winnie. But she has shown this week that she is unwilling to allow that to happen.

What is certain is that she will fight, and that she will be defeated. But it could well be a longer and bloodier battle than it appeared a week ago.

Codesa Working Groups 'Controlled by Communists'

MB2704141192 Pretoria *DIE AFRIKANER*
in Afrikaans 15 Apr 92 p 2

["Perspective" column by Gawie: "Convention for a Democratic South Africa a Communist Body"]

[Excerpts] The longer discussions are continued at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], the clearer it becomes to any thinking, rational, white, self-respecting person that it [Codesa] is the place which he has to steer clear of at all costs; that is, if he wants to retain his self-respect.

By not participating in Codesa, not only does he preserve his self-respect, but he also stands the best chance of retaining his land, his culture, and allows him the freedom to practice his religion.

After the referendum, it became indisputably clear that the close on 96,000 whites who voted no, did so out of conviction, and because they were voting against Codesa.

Any leader who goes to Codesa as an Afrikaner leader stands to be branded a traitor by those 96,000 voters. It was expressly against Codesa that they voted. [passage omitted]

Codesa's working groups are being totally controlled by communists. Several of the organizations represented at Codesa are only masks behind which the communists lurk so that they can be in the majority.

Working Groups 1 and 5 comprise 75 percent communists. Working Group 2 is made up of 58 percent. Working Group 4 has 50 percent, while Working Group 3—the one with the least—"only" has 42 percent communists. What then is the point of going to Codesa?

No one has as yet convinced a communist. Not even now when the world and the National Party (NP) are trying their level best to bluff everybody that Communism is "dead," can this fact be brought home to Mandela and Slovo. How will a white man, begging for an own homeland, be able to get it right?

Codesa has already decided on a unitary state. The NP and the ANC [African National Congress], regarded as the major players, have already reached consensus on interim government. They have already decided on a one-man-one-vote election to bring to life a constituent assembly.

And this decision was taken without any mechanism of checks to ensure that Afrikaner or white rights—who will constitute a minority—will be protected. So already now, even before a new constitution starts to operate, the rights of a future minority are being trampled upon by the same people who initially propagated this aspect so strongly.

Any white rightwinger will be regarded only as a minority within a minority, and will have to eventually just quietly fall in with the communist majority.

But why does so much have to be said about Codesa anyway? Who even elected that body? It is an undemocratic conglomeration of movements which after all have no legal clout, rights or directives. Not one of the Codesa participants was elected to be there.

It can therefore justifiably be said that Codesa cannot make claims on any legal rights. Codesa is illegal, and everything which flows from it is illegal as well. The government is taking part in it, and is therefore also acting illegally.

The rightwing political parties, accused by the government press of all sorts of actions, have not as yet been guilty of complicity in such illegal activities.

What has to be done must be done by the elected parliament, and what that elected parliament cannot do, must be done by the voters through an election or a referendum.

It all boils down to the fact that participation in Codesa is an illegal action, the justification of an illegal action, and it will therefore be futile. The time being wasted in Codesa—knowing very well beforehand that nothing will come from it—could be utilized far more advantageously in continuing the struggle for the Afrikaner nation outside Codesa.

27 Apr Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2704095692

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

Police Role in Trust Feed Massacre Viewed—In a page 12 editorial the Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 25 April says: "Here we have, for the first time, clear evidence, tested and accepted in the Supreme Court, that the police were involved in the fanning of violence in Natal, and were even prepared to kill innocent women and children in pursuit of this. Not only that, policemen of senior rank then engaged in an elaborate cover-up." "For years, there has been suspicion of police involvement in the fanning of violence. That suspicion has now been confirmed. Judge Wilson declared: 'It causes us great distress that we can no longer accept semi-formal documents provided by the police. In the past, such documents had been accepted as reliable.'" The editorial then continues by criticizing the decision by the SAP Commissioner, General Johan van der Merwe, to appoint another policeman to investigate the police department's action. "His decision to appoint yet another policeman to 'investigate thoroughly' the SAP's [South African Police] Riot Unit 8, when the judge has called for a public inquiry into the activities of the police in their investigation into the Trust Feed massacre is the height of cynicism."

SUNDAY TIMES

Trust in Police Vain—Reviewing the findings in the recent Trust Feed case, Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 26 April says in its page 24 editorial: "...the Trust Feed case has proved true, at least in this instance, the frequent accusation that the police acted, in pursuance of policy, as a 'Third Force' to stimulate violent conflict between the ANC-UDF forces and other black people. Any suggestion that the SAP might now be trusted to act as an independent peacekeeping force has been rendered vain by this judgment." The court case noted that the original police investigation of the massacre "overlooked from the start the wealth of evidence indicating police involvement in the murders," that Brigadier Christo Marx of the CID "sought guidance 'elsewhere'" and sought to end the investigation. "In the end, the judge came to the conclusion that the police records, which are usually given credence in our courts, were not to be trusted. The implications of this finding, for the future are obvious and far-reaching." When "intimidation" of Captain Frank Dutton, the policeman who exposed the cover up, didn't work, "the first act of the commissioner, General Johan van der Merwe, is to gag everyone in sight in an effort to keep the lid on. The effect will be simply to confirm the belief that the SAP is the 'Third Force' that operates everywhere in this season of slaughter and atrocity".

Codesa an Arena of Power Brokers, Political Fixers—In a second editorial on the same page, the SUNDAY TIMES on 26 April bemoans the fact that Codesa is becoming the arena of a "cynical contest for political advantage" between the National Party and the African National Congress, in which any concession by one or the other "is simply another political manoeuvre". "Only the Inkatha Freedom Party has raised the essential question: how will the nation be protected against this executive, no matter how it constitutes itself? The IFP wants the constitution to be drafted before the transfer of power takes place." "Codesa, sadly, is still the arena of power brokers and political fixers, not yet a vehicle for the hopes of a new nation."

SUNDAY STAR

Police Force 'Feared', Not Respected—Having taken the ANC and the Mandela Crisis Committee to task over the Stompie Seipei murder, Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 26 April in its page 14 editorial takes the government to task over the murder of David Webster. "Last week we expressed our skepticism about the silence of some ANC leaders over the Stompie scandal; we continue to be astonished at the lack of progress in the Webster murder and, for that matter, in the killings of and attacks on scores of other left-wing leaders down the years." While the government has announced that "all dubious secret operations had been closed down," "what has happened to all the promises that the CCB's dirty tricks 'would be opened to the bone'? Senior SADF officers spirit away documents, justice is subverted; money vanishes, despicable dirty tricks are perpetrated; killings are plotted. And still no prosecutions". While the attempted cover-up of police complicity in the Trust Feed massacre

failed and was exposed, "*how many cover-ups have succeeded?*". The "suspicions and won't go away until we have action and prosecutions and justice instead of promises?-that the police will investigate themselves and will not

tolerate these murderous acts. Until then we will have a police force that is feared instead of respected. And the wider tragedy is that until then there is no hope of ending the violence that is destroying our country".

Angola

Savimbi Addresses Cacuo Rally 25 Apr

MB2604143592 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 26 Apr 92

[Speech by Jonas Savimbi, chairman of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, at a mass rally in Cacuo on 25 April—recorded]

[Text] Long live Africa! [Crowd: "Long live!"] Long live Angola! [Crowd: "Long live!"] Long live the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]! [Crowd: "Long live!"] Menongue: [Crowd: "Starting point!"] Luanda: [Crowd: "Finishing line!"] Our cockerel: [Crowd: "Flies!"] Our cockerel: [Crowd: "Flies!"] Our cockerel: [Crowd: "Flies!"] Our cockerel: [Crowd: "Flies!"] Our cockerel: [Crowd: "Flies!"]

Brothers and comrades, thank you very much for being here. We are pleased to visit Cacuo. We have come here to rapidly assess the situation. Those who have freed the land have been looked at as an attraction. It is, however, important that as of now we discuss the problems affecting us now and which will affect us in the future. We will step up the number of rallies to be held in wards so as to enlighten the people about the (?gigantic) tasks that Angolans ought to accomplish in the next few months. [applause]

Our watchword says that Luanda is the country's capital. So, Luanda is the city of all Angolans. Luanda belongs to no one but Angolans. It is, therefore, necessary that the present and the future regime should create the necessary conditions for residents of Luanda to have work and be happy. [applause]

It has been 11 months since the signing of the cease-fire. We are in a position to assess the situation. The cease-fire has been strictly adhered to by both sides—namely, UNITA's and government Armed Forces. That is a compliment to all Angolans. There were few people who believed that the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] and the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] would not be able to adhere to the cease-fire. Many claimed that after 16 years of war it would be impossible for FAPLA and FALA to adhere to the cease-fire; 11 months later, the soldiers have been adhering to the cease-fire, thereby living up to the Angolan people's profound expectations of peace. [applause]

It is not enough to say that soldiers have adhered to the cease-fire. It is important that all Angolans should help to uphold peace. Peace must be a national feeling. Yet, tolerance must be the sentiment of every citizen so that in September we may freely elect the system and the leaders of this country. [applause] The peace we enjoy today is the result of shed blood, lost lives, and years of work. Is it not true that without UNITA's resistance, the

Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] regime would not accept peace and democratization? [applause]

Accordingly, the peace we enjoy today is the result of our struggle. All prescriptions presented by the government, the MPLA regime, all along, were aimed at destroying UNITA. There was no prescription of coexistence, peace, and democracy. If there is peace and democracy today, it is because of UNITA's sacrifice. It is because lives were lost. It is because Angolan men and women, walked from the border with Namibia, going over the Cuanza River and up to the Zairian border. They carried a message of struggle against the Cubans, Soviets, Czechoslovakians, Bulgarians, and God knows who else. They also carried a message of faith and hope to all Angolans, saying that Cubans should leave this country. Have the Cubans left or not? [Crowd: "Yes, they have left!"] Have they left ashamed of themselves or not? [Crowd: "They left ashamed of themselves!"]

Every foreigner who comes to occupy Angola will be fought against. That has been the case in the past. The same has happened recently with the Cubans. That will always be the case because this land belongs to us. Angola is our fatherland. [applause]

Regarding the confinement of troops, UNITA has scrupulously fulfilled its obligations. Between 92 and 98 percent of our troops are in assembly points. Government troops have not exceeded the 50 percent mark. Now, the government claims that UNITA has 20,000 soldiers in its hands. My question to the United Nations and our members is: If 98 percent of UNITA troops have been confined to assembly points, and if not more than 50,000 government troops have been confined, who has hidden troops? Has it been UNITA or the MPLA? [Crowd: "It has been the MPLA!"] UNITA has not hidden its troops. The United Nations will not be able to find any UNITA troops outside assembly points. The United Nations has confirmed that. UNITA has disciplined troops who have heeded the party's call. Do not be deceived by propaganda claims that we have 20,000 soldiers. What would we do with them? The war is over. [applause] Let us repeat the watchword, we no longer want war! [Savimbi and crowd repeat watchword three times] We want peace! [Crowd: "We want peace!"] So, it will not be UNITA which will hid its troops. The government has not only hidden its troops among police units, but has also failed to confine more than 50 percent of its troops. [applause]

We ought to be vigilant. I have been informed that there has been intimidation ever since we held rallies in Viana, Quicolo, and other areas. Policemen have knocked at the doors of residents and assaulted them. You should no longer be afraid. [applause] You should no longer be afraid. The enslavement of the Angolan people has been possible because of fear. We will face the Ministry of State Security, Minse, and the police. Do not run away. We will face them. [applause]

Angolan men and women: The time has come to rewrite history. The time has come for us to put an end to the (?myth) of social and cultural alienation. We ought to be ourselves. That is, Angolans and Africans who are the example of Africa. [applause]

Regarding demobilization, UNITA's position has remained the same. We agree with demobilization, but it must be carried out in a dignified manner, with respect for those who have fought so that this fatherland may experience peace and witness the emergence of democracy. We reject the idea that those boys who have struggled should be demobilized with 110,000 cuanzas in order to buy trousers, but no shirt, or a shirt without trousers. [applause] Those are your brothers, sons, and husbands. Are they not? So, are you going to allow that those men, who have fought for 16 years, be paid 110,000 cuanzas. UNITA rejects that.

We only accept one thing. That is, professional training centers should be in place so that those who do not join the new Armed Forces should become electricians, mechanics, and carpenters so that they may have a profession with which they can earn a living. [applause] We want peace, but in order to uphold peace the demobilized soldiers must feel that they have been treated in a dignified manner. FAPLA and FALA soldiers deserve our appreciation because they have fought for a cause (?in which they believed). This is particularly so with FALA troops who have not been press-ganged in factories or schools, but instead voluntarily enlisted by their parents. So, we must not abandon them. They will have the support of UNITA and Angola. [applause]

We, however, support the creation of a single Army. Today, that Army is being formed by FAPLA and FALA soldiers, but in the future they will include other youths who want to become noncommissioned officers, officers, and soldiers. We must not restrict admission to the future Army to FAPLA and FALA soldiers, though this must be done now. Everyone will be free to join the military service. [applause] We sincerely support the efforts that have been made to create the new Armed Forces.

General Chilingutula is here. [applause] He is organizing the creation of those Armed Forces on behalf of UNITA. You have, however, heard that he went to Botswana. [A reference to claims that Chilingutula had defected to Botswana] Are we in Botswana? [Crowd: "No"] Is Cacuaco and Botswana the same thing? [Crowd: "No"] So, have they lied or not? [Crowd: "They have"] So, we have our soldiers who will create an Army to defend the people, the land, and your fatherland. [applause]

The most important issue that I bring to Cacuaco today is the elections issue. I am still in doubt whether the MPLA regime is truly interested in holding elections. In speeches made by MPLA leaders, there is nothing that shows me that they are truly interested in holding elections. It was the president of the Republic, however, who declared that free and fair elections would be held

on 29 and 30 September. Was he not? [Crowd: "He was."] For us, peace, confinement and demobilization of troops, the creation of a single Angolan Army were important issues. Elections, however, are even more important.

If there was no agreement that elections would be held, the war would not have ended. [applause] That is why we would like to hear from the government a pledge of honor that there will be free and fair elections on 29 and 30 September. The agreement reached between UNITA and the government banks on elections to be held on 30 September.

Accordingly, what will happen in Angola if there is no understanding between UNITA and the MPLA? There will be a disaster, will there not? [Crowd: "Yes"] Then we must have elections. We must have elections on 29 and 30 September. If they are not held, the government will be responsible for whatever will happen in the country. [applause]

I am also bringing to you new watchwords. When I say, September, you must answer: Elections. Do you understand? [Crowd: "Yes"] So, let us begin. May. [Crowd: "May"] June. [Crowd: "June"] July. [Crowd: "July"] August. [Crowd: "August"] September. [Crowd: "Elections"] September. [Crowd: "Elections"]

I have another watchword: September, elections. September, new trousers. September, change of regime. [Crowd repeats watchwords.] Those are the watchwords that we will shout in Cacuaco and which will be repeated throughout (?Luanda). [applause]

There are people who have deliberately made others fear UNITA. There is no reason to fear UNITA because in order to rule a state, civil servants are not responsible for the policy mistakes that a regime makes. UNITA will not dismiss civil servants, though we will do that with thieves. [applause] Are we not? [Crowd: "We are."] There is no place for thieves.

There is no water in Lobito. Is there water in that city? [Crowd: "No"] Is the city clean? [Crowd: "No"] Does that city have clinics? [Crowd: "No"] So, where have the oil earnings gone? [applause] It has been pocketed by someone, has it not? [Crowd: "Yes"] I have not filled my pockets with oil money.

People should trust us. UNITA is seeking revenge against no one. UNITA is only seeking justice. Do you agree? [Crowd: "Yes"] We must not live in poverty for ever. Likewise, we must not be enslaved and massacred for ever. Do you agree? [Crowd: "Yes"] Why should there be a cast which rules, and another cast of the same society which suffers if there is only one God who has created Angolans equal? Our suffering must end right now. [applause]

One cannot change the situation in Angola without changing the regime. When we were in Uige, we said that the more we wear our trousers, the older they get. They

will eventually be full of patches, even in an area which I cannot mention. [applause] What that means is that the trousers will be worn out, and so we must buy new trousers.

Where I come from, trousers filled with patches are called [vernacular word indistinct]. [applause] So, trousers like those are no longer useful. As for the regime, one must get new trousers. Do you understand? [Crowd: "Yes!"] It will not be long before we get new trousers. It will be in September when we get new trousers, and throw the [vernacular word indistinct] aside. Is that not so? [Crowd: "Yes!"]

The government also says that UNITA is preventing the extension of state administration. The government had never told Angolans that UNITA controlled so many districts. The government used to call us a gang of armed bandits based in Namibia. So where does the government stand?

We have instructed our forces to let state administration be extended. If the government does not fulfill its obligations then it (?is an incompetent government). UNITA has nothing to gain if it refuses to allow MPLA administrators into districts we used to control. First of all, we want voters to be registered so that our people may vote and choose new trousers. So, the government is not telling the truth. We have agreed that state administration should be extended.

There is another delicate issue to which you should pay attention. It is very bad when the opposition parties are always criticizing each other. We think that opposition parties should be united against the regime. After all, who is not opposed to the MPLA government? The opposition parties should stand on a common platform. Do you not agree? [Crowd: "We do!"] UNITA should be in good terms with the Democratic Renewal Party [PRD], the Angola National Liberation Front, and so on. If we are against the regime, it does not make sense that opposition parties are against each other.

Yet, the discourse, which UNITA had been anxiously awaiting from the PRD, was delivered yesterday. Yesterday, the PRD president said that UNITA and the MPLA should be defeated. We were looking forward to a speech which could bring us closer. Now, if the PRD wishes to defeat the MPLA, that is its problem. What the PRD cannot do is to defeat UNITA. [applause] It cannot defeat UNITA.

We were not the ones who said that we will defeat the PRD. Who said that? [Crowd: "It was the PRD!"] It was the PRD. Whereas the PRD has said that it will defeat us, as of Monday [27 April], the UNITA secretary general will inform the whole nation that after all the PRD is not our ally, but our opponent. [applause] We regret having to say this, but in politics one must accept the reality. If the PRD says that UNITA must be defeated, then the strategy of that party is quite clear. All we have to do now is to draw our conclusions.

The fact is that there are people who go to sleep very early, and wake up very late. They went to sleep when the Cubans arrived in Angola because they did not have the courage to face the enemy. They woke up late, after the Bicesse Accords had been signed. [applause] So, if you go to sleep early and wake up late, you are bound to be always late. [applause]

In Uige I said that those who belong to the PRD leadership are Christians. (?This brings us to the question) of the good shepherd. A good shepherd is the one who defends the flock when the wolf attacks. Is that not so? [Crowd: "It is!"] A shepherd that runs away is useless, is he not? [Crowd: "Yes!"] When this happens the flock is led astray. So, they went to sleep early and woke up late.

UNITA would like to cooperate with all parties. It is fine if they do not wish to cooperate with us because when we fought we were on our own. Is that not true? [Crowd: "It is!"]

Where I come from there is a saying that goes like this: If you go hunting and come face to face with a warthog, you chase it even if you have to run through many villages because in the end you will get some meat. Is that not true? [Crowd: "Yes!"] So, during the September hunt, UNITA will be able to kill the warthog so that each one of you may have (?a piece of meat). [applause]

We want the secretaries of UNITA's committees to hold regular meetings with the party Secretariat in order to deal with any queries, to react to enemy propaganda, and to instill confidence in our people. UNITA is a strong party which has suffered setbacks in the past, but managed to resist. UNITA is geared to unite all Angolans. We have never defined an Angolan by the color of his skin, but by his identity with this land and this fatherland. [applause]

Whereas the television and the radio are continually distorting the facts, you ought to listen to the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel. Regional party chairmen must hold regular meetings with the party secretary in order to clarify situations.

For a long time, children here thought that Savimbi had donkey ears, and he had a tail. This is not a tail. It is a (?stick). This is (?a hand). Do you understand? When we came here, children realized that we were humans, and then we could talk. So, those who lied once will lie a second and a third time. They will always lie. So, it is not worth believing a liar because a liar is deaf.

It is imperative that the MPLA clearly states that it wants elections to be held in September, and that it will either win or lose the elections. It is pointless for them to say that elections are not important and that instead we must reconstruct the country. They were [words indistinct] for 16 years. There is nothing that can be reconstructed. What we want is a national effort to ensure that elections are held in September. Afterward, an elected government, backed by a pacified and dedicated people,

will not only reconstruct this land, but will also rehabilitate the souls of all Angolans. [applause]

What the government still has to do right away is to appoint the registrar general of elections. That is what we want to hear. All Luanda residents, including those living in wards and districts must demand the name of the registrar general of elections. That is what we want to happen in April. Do you hear? [Crowd: "Yes!"] We want that name so that we may believe that the government really wants elections. Can a government of that size not have a name to announce? If that is the case, they should ask the people for help. Do you understand? [Crowd: "Yes!"] We want that name so that the United Nations may put the mechanisms in place for the September elections.

It is easy to say that we are an alternative government. However, Luanda wards have not been briefed about our policies. It is wrong to assume that one can speak of behalf of all Angolans from a single platform. When one speaks from a single platform, we speak on behalf of a few Angolans. One must speak on behalf of all Angolans the majority of whom lives in wards. Is that not so? [Crowd: "Yes, it is!"]

Were you represented at the multiparty meeting? [Crowd: "No!"] Did anybody invite you? [Crowd: "No!"] Grammatically speaking, the Portuguese spoken at that meeting did not represent the sentiment of the people. Is that not true? [Crowd: "Yes!"]

Like we said, in other wards our secretary general will work with our health minister in order to assess the needs and shortcomings of each ward, including Cacauaco. We will try to overcome your problems with the means at our disposal. Is that clear? [Crowd: "Yes, it is!"] In order for us to come back to Cacauaco to open clinics and water wells, and assess your needs, we must be certain that you have courage. By the time we leave this rally, Minse agents will be looking for you. [applause] One must be courageous so that when Minse agents knock on your doors, there will be two or three of you to teach them a lesson the hard way. They will never come back. Do you understand? [Crowd: "Yes!"] Fear will lead you nowhere. Do you understand? [Crowd: "Yes!"] Men are guided by courage. [applause]

Some of you here work in factories, in shops, and so on. We do not want you to live like that forever. Angola has oil, diamonds, coffee, gold, iron, and other resources. UNITA does not agree that those resources should only benefit foreigners. [applause] People get upset when I say that UNITA believes that Angolans must come first, second, and third. Those who feel that way are outsiders. Angolans do not feel upset when I say that. Do you not want to come first, second, and third? [Crowd: "We do!"] Do you not want to be Angolans, always? [Crowd: "We do!"] So, Angola must always come first. Is that not true? [Crowd: "Yes!"] Let us say together: Angola, must always come first. [Crowd repeats four times]. Those

who have come here to work are guest workers who should comply with our requirements and our laws. [applause]

Finally, I want to say that the central issue is [Crowd: "Elections!"] May. [Crowd: "May!"] June [Crowd: "June!"] July [Crowd: "July!"] August. [Crowd: "August!"] September: [Crowd: "Elections!"] September: [Crowd: "Elections!"] September: [Crowd: "Elections!"] Angola must always come first. [indistinct shouts from crowd] Our cockerel: [Crowd: "Flies!"—repeated six times]

UNITA Reports Attempt on Chief of Staff's Life

MB2704061492 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 27 Apr 92

[Report on communique issued by the office of the chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola on 22 April; place not given]

[Text] The office of the chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, has alerted the Angolan and international communities to the consequences that may follow acts such as an attempt on the life of General of the Army Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, FALA chief of the General Staff [CMG], in Lubango city early in the morning of 22 April. That attempt was carried out by special People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, forces covertly integrated into the police force.

That alert comes in a communique issued by the FALA chief of General Staff on 22 April. That communique states that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, leadership wants to obstruct the peace process. (?Working from) Luena, the FALA CMG has been one of the driving forces of the peace process. This attempt follows those on Lieutenant Segunda and Colonel Macanga, as well as the planned 8 March attempt on His Excellency President Jonas Savimbi.

The communique says that these attempts are in line with the strategy drawn up at Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace and whose aim it is to assassinate National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, leaders in order to destroy the sole cosignatory of the Bicesse Accords.

The communique states that peace has become possible through negotiations, adding that the FALA forces have shown a high level of discipline and, as always, have followed their supreme commander's orders. It was for that reason that the path of dialogue was accepted. UNITA will accept the challenge, though, should the government continue acting provocatively.

To conclude, the FALA CMG communique notes that the FALA forces have not lost the war, so they will not suffer humiliation from anybody.

Lesotho**BBC Reports 'Shakeup' in Military Government***MB2404184292 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 24 Apr 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been quite a shakeup in Lesotho's military government. A brigadier, a colonel, and a captain have lost their jobs. It follows speculation of dissent in the Army over the plans to return the country to civilian rule with multiparty elections, and upheavals at a government ministry earlier this year. From Maseru, Candy Ramanwane telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Three top Army officers have been dismissed from their posts in the government. The former foreign minister, Captain Pius Molapo, was demoted and sent to Mozambique as his country's ambassador. The current finance minister has been appointed to act as foreign minister. [Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese at 1730 GMT on 24 April, adds: "Lesotho Foreign Affairs Minister Tanki Pius Molapo will be his country's new ambassador to Mozambique. This has been announced by Lesotho Military Council Chairman Elias Ramaema. No explanations have been given concerning Molapo's dismissal from the top job in the Lesotho Foreign Affairs Ministry, which is now under investigation following a passport scandal, and a fire which seriously damaged its installations."

"Ramaema has said that Finance Minister Leshele Thoahlane will also be in charge of the foreign affairs portfolio. Nothing was said about the fate of Blyth Ntsohi, the current Lesotho ambassador to our country."]

The other two military officers have been retired from the Army. They are Brigadier (Petsi Lerotholi), who was responsible for health, and the Highlands Water Authority, and Colonel (Jacob Jani), who was in charge of law and constitutional affairs. No explanations have been given for the recent dismissals, but there is speculation that they may be connected with a number of incidents which took place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs two months ago. At the time, television sets and secret files were stolen from the ministry. Fire also destroyed seven computers, which were to be used in the forthcoming general elections.

It is widely felt that the officers may have been sidelined because some of them did not want the elections to take place, concerned that they may lose their jobs. The news of the dismissals has generally caused confusion here with people with people wondering just what is going on. Many people say that they would like to see the back of the military government in the elections, rather than the intermittent sacking of members of the ruling body.

Council Chairman Warns Against 'Empty Promises'*MB2604145592 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English
0500 GMT 26 Apr 92*

[Text] The chairman of the two ruling councils in Lesotho, His Excellency, Major General Phisoana Ramaema, says people should elect a leader that will lead them to green pastures.

The major general said this yesterday at a pitso [public meeting] he held in Thaba-Tseka. He said voters should be aware of political leaders with empty promises.

He said the present government is ready to hand over the leadership to politicians, adding that none of the (?force) members will contest the forthcoming election.

Referring to the monarchy, Maj. Gen. Ramaema said His Majesty King Letsie III has been where he is after a decision made by principal chiefs.

Malawi**Bishop Said Undermining Church-State Relations***MB2404171692 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1500 GMT 24 Apr 92*

[Text] The Government of Malawi says the Roman Catholic bishop ordered out of his church a week ago and told to leave Malawi was undermining relations between the church and the state. A government spokesman said in Lilongwe that Bishop John Roche knew why he was being deported from Malawi. The spokesman said if the bishop was sincere he would tell his audiences what activities he was involved in.

The spokesman said expatriate Roman Catholic bishops who continue to obey the laws of Malawi had nothing to fear. He also vehemently rejected reports that senior members of the ruling Malawi Congress Party had proposed that the bishops be killed. Bishop Roche was a signatory to a pastoral letter criticizing the Malawi Government.

Center Region Party on 'Foreign Ideologies'*MB2404172992 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 24 Apr 92*

[Text] The 1992 regional party conference for the center opened today in Lilongwe with a call on delegates to continue rallying behind the life president, the party, and the government. Opening the conference, the regional party secretary for the center, Honorable Katola Phiri, who is also minister of local government, said that the Malawi Congress Party under the Ngwazi's [paramount chief's] leadership has more than achieved what [words indistinct] he therefore told the delegates not to allow anyone to disturb [words indistinct] peace and calm, law and order.

Honorable Katola Phiri condemned multiparty [word indistinct] and urged the delegates to be vigilant against (?any) attempts aimed at bringing foreign ideologies to this country. On the drought which the country is now experiencing, Honorable Katola Phiri explained that the government has already made arrangements to import food. On the forthcoming general elections, Honorable Katola Phiri advised delegates not to elect people whose character is [words indistinct] he also called for maximum support for CCAM [Development by Malawi Women] which, he said, is doing commendable work in helping the needy.

Mozambique

Renamo's Dhlakama Fails To Meet Herman Cohen

MB2404135792 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 24 Apr 92

[Text] The United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen yesterday told reporters that he would be returning to Washington today without seeing Mozambique's rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama. Mr. Cohen was speaking at a press conference in Harare where he was on a two day visit to Zimbabwe.

At a press conference in Maputo on 16 April, Mr. Cohen said he hoped to meet the leader of the rebel movement Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] during his current visit to southern Africa to push for an end to Mozambique's 16-year civil war. Asked in Harare if he still hopes to meet Dhlakama, Mr. Cohen said and we quote: I don't know, we'll try again, we'll try again. He never accepted an appointment. We were always waiting. We haven't heard from him. We'll see him some other time, he added.

The United States recently acquired observer status at long-running peace talks in Rome between the Mozambican Government delegation and Renamo.

Meets Cohen in Malawi

MB2504195892 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 25 Apr 92

[Text] The leader of Mozambique's Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebel movement Mr. Afonso Dhlakama has agreed to allow the free movement of relief supplies through the country. At a meeting in Malawi with a senior American official, Mr. Herman Cohen, the Renamo leader said his forces would not attack transport routes used for food distribution. Mr. Dhlakama also agreed that there is an urgent need to reconvene peace talks with the Mozambican Government in Rome.

Comments on Constitution

MB2504210692 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Apr 92

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance leader Afonso Dhlakama has accepted the inclusion of military issues in the working agenda of the next round of peace talks, as long as the constitution is discussed during the stage of guarantees. This was the main result of a meeting held between Afonso Dhlakama and Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. This information was revealed by Renamo representative in Lisbon Jose de Castro. The source added that it was equally agreed that the Rome peace talks should resume very soon, although a date was not set.

In Rome, Italian Government chief mediator Mario Raffaelli told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the next round of peace talks could only take place during the second half of May.

Renamo Head Claims Frelimo 'Fanning' War

MB2404170892 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo
in Portuguese 1600 GMT 24 Apr 92

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, spoke to Voz da Renamo reporters on 22 April. He had just met with presidential affairs political cadres. He said that the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, is fanning the flames of Mozambique's civil war. He added that Frelimo continues to insist on its democratic [words indistinct] instead of showing an openness that will permit real peace in Mozambique.

President Afonso Dhlakama said that Renamo (?has always been willing to discuss) [words indistinct] peace in our country, but that willingness has been rebuffed by Frelimo. Renamo knows that the Frelimo leadership wants the war to continue because, without it, its corruption will be reported, its violations will be [words indistinct] and the people will never listen to Frelimo. Thus, the end of the war can only harm the Marxist Frelimo government.

Once again, Renamo would like to let the (?Frelimo government) know that [words indistinct] justice, and freedom. To that end, the Frelimo government must immediately abolish [words indistinct] in Mozambique, and observe human rights from Rovuma River to Maputo River, and from Zumbo to the (?Indian Ocean). Frelimo must accept that its constitution be revised for the suspension of those laws that led to the executions of innocent religious people like (Gulamo Nabi), and others. Those laws were also responsible for murders of opposition politicians (?who wanted a) multiparty system in Mozambique. Today, Frelimo views those men as criminals who betrayed the fatherland.

Now, (?our legitimate) [words indistinct] Mozambicans, the owners of Mozambique. In view of that, the upcoming round of peace talks in Rome will open with a

discussion of the Frelimo government's constitution. Only then will military issues, and the cease-fire, be discussed.

Tanker Said 'Foundering' 225 Kilometers Off Coast

*MB2604070492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0620 GMT 26 Apr 92*

[Text] Cape Town April 26 SAPA—The stricken Katina P oil tanker is foundering with a "broken back", Cape Town radio reported on Sunday [26 April] morning.

The emergency radio service reported to SAPA that the crippled, oil-laden tanker, lying about 225km off the coast of Mozambique, suffered further structural damage at about 7AM on Sunday.

The crew manning the vessel had abandoned ship and were safe.

The tanker's position was given as 25.03.7 south 36.54.5 east and was drifting in south westerly direction.

The Maltese-registered tanker was initially damaged when it aground off Maputo.

The tanker was on Saturday being towed by three South African tugs out to deep sea in preparation for the transfer of its 63,000 tonne cargo of heavy fuel oil to another ship.

The idea was to tow the crippled Katina P to the middle of the Mozambique channel, more than 400km from the coast, outside Mozambique's exclusive economic zone.

It was not clear on Sunday whether the transfer operation, which was scheduled to start only on May 1, would be able to go ahead.

Salvage Company Spokesman Comments

*MB2604173392 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 26 Apr 92*

[Text] The sinking of the Greek tanker, Katina P, in the Mozambique Channel this morning has left a 6 sq km oil slick, which is drifting slowly in a southwesterly direction.

The Katina sank less than 200 km off the Mozambican coast while being towed out to sea by the John Ross tug, where its 60,000 tonne oil cargo was to have been transferred to another tanker.

A spokesman for the Cape Town salvage company, Pentow Marine, said that the slick was very thick in the middle. It would be monitored by the tug (Causeway Salvo), and the pollution patrol craft, Kuswag [Coast Guard] Seven, would carry out an inspection flight tomorrow morning.

He said it was unlikely that the oil remaining in the cargo tanks would leak to the surface, as the vessel was lying at a depth of 3 kilometers.

Oil Tanker Explodes, Sinks

*MB2604173792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1600 GMT 26 Apr 92*

[Excerpts] The Greek tanker, Katina P, exploded and sunk in the Mozambican channel today. The MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY cited Construction and Water Minister Joao Salomao as having reported this at a press conference in Maputo today.

The explosion took place at 0815 [0615 GMT] this morning when the tanker was about 150 km off the Mozambican coast toward the direction of the (Davora) peak in Inhambane Province. The central government has already warned the authorities in Inhambane that the fuel carried by Katina P could reach the coast. [passage omitted]

Minister Salomao said the Greek tanker sunk at a sea depth of between 1,200 to 2,000 meters. The government is trying to determine the exact location.

There were no casualties during the explosion, although it is not yet clear whether there was anyone aboard the Katina P on the occasion. The captain and two other crewmen were closely following the towing operation.

Minister Salomao said it is not yet known what caused the explosion, how much fuel leaked and how much of it sunk with the ship. It is equally not known in what direction the fuel will flow since this will depend on winds and sea currents.

Renamo Claims Zimbabwe Violating Peace Accord

*MB2404145792 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Apr 92*

[Text] There is evidence that Zimbabwean soldiers have been involved in Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, operations in the country's southern Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane Provinces, where they have been launching attacks against our forces since 16 April.

Those troops launch their operations from bases in Marracuene, Magude, and Boane, in Maputo Province; Massingir, Chibuto, and Chicualacuala, in Gaza Province; and Homoine, Massinga, and Vilankulo, in Inhambane Province. Those forces, backed by helicopters in their operations, bomb, kill, and wound people in areas under Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, control. In Maputo Province, the aforementioned helicopters frequently bomb the areas of Chinhuaniane, Xinavane, Macaene, and (Masissope), in the Pequenos Libombos area. Those helicopters take off from Marracuene, a town some 30 km north of Maputo along National Route One, and from Frelimo's Corumana

Dam base, and they have been shelling the population in those areas of Maputo Province almost every day.

In those operations, the Zimbabwean forces try to disguise themselves as Mozambicans trained in Niyanga, Zimbabwe. In fact, they are Zimbabweans wearing Frelimo uniforms. Those Zimbabweans enter Mozambique at will by aircraft, train, and by road through the Chicualacuala border post. They do as they please in Mozambique, which is in clear violation of the December 1990 Rome Accord confining Zimbabwe troops to the Beira and Limpopo Corridors. Under the terms of the accord, Renamo was supposed to stop attacking those corridors, which only function because Renamo is not attacking them. Frelimo continues, however, to launch military operations from those corridors against Renamo in the country's central and southern regions. This rather confused state of affairs only confirms what President Dhlakama has always said: That Frelimo does not want peace. It is only negotiating because it has lost the war, and its current concern is to hold on to power by military means. Frelimo knows that it will never be in power by democratic means.

Zambia

MMD Wins By-Elections in Western Province

*MB2504201392 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 25 Apr 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Zambia's MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] Government that gave ex-President Kaunda and his UNIP [United National Independence

Party] Party a sound drubbing at last October's general elections, faced its first test of popularity this week at a by-election in the constituency of Nalikuanda in Western Province. President Chiluba's government hardly had their honeymoon period before economic stringency and austerity measures led to a spate of strikes and worker discontent. But the question in Nalikuanda was not so much who would win the seat as how big the turn out would be. Our correspondent Robin Makai went down to Nalikuanda and he telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] Voter apathy was the most significant feature in the Nalikuanda by-election held on Thursday [23 April]. Out of 16,428 voters registered in this remote and vast constituency adjacent to the western provincial capital Mongu, only 2,383 cast their votes. The MMD candidate Simwingi Simwingi polled 1,726 votes while the UNIP candidate Chrispin Sibeta only got 552 votes.

Both the parties have taken this by-election very seriously sending in their top campaigners such as Vice President Levi Mwanawasa and UNIP Secretary General Kebby Musokotwane. Allegations of voter intimidation were leveled by both parties in the run up to the by-elections which was caused by the death of the incumbent MP Mufaya Mumbuna earlier this year. Mr. Mumbuna was deputy minister for the Western Province at the time of his death.

Bearing in mind the public disillusionment with the performance of the MMD Government since it took over last year, the Nalikuanda by-election was an important test case of the MMD's popularity. Although the MMD managed to hold the Nalikuanda seats, the low voter turn out reflects the general mood in the country as the tough economic measures adopted by the government are starting to bite.

Ghana**Opposition Stages Demonstration; Leader Arrested***AB240422259z Paris AFP in French 2149 GMT
24 Apr 92*

[Text] Accra, 24 Apr (AFP)—Four people were arrested by police today, including an opposition leader, Kwesi Pratt, during an antigovernment demonstration in the Ghanaian capital, according to informed sources in Accra.

The demonstrators went to Makola market, the biggest market in the city, to demonstrate against some clauses of the draft constitution which will be submitted to the electorate for a referendum on 28 April. They also called for the installation of a "transitional national government" to ensure an "honest and rapid" transition.

Three opposition movements have called for this demonstration, the second in a few days: They are the New Democratic Movement, the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards, and the United Democratic Front. The first demonstration, which was held on 15 April, was dispersed by the police.

The draft constitution has some transitional clauses which are being contested by the opposition because they grant "immunity," according to them, to the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC, the supreme ruling organ) and to its members, an allegation which President Jerry Rawlings is disputing.

Liberia**Sawyer on Interim Government, NPFL Negotiations***AB240414269z Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 24 Apr 92*

[Text] As Liberia moves towards the process of encampment and disarmament of all combatants and electioneering, the interim government has disclosed that it has been engaged in discussions with NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] on a number of issues.

At a news conference in Monrovia on Tuesday [21 April], the chief executive, Dr. Amos Sawyer, confirmed that the discussions have led to the formation of the Interim Elections Commission and the Supreme Court. The discussions, he said, were expected to continue to include other issues. However, these issues are dependent on the process of encampment and disarmament. The interim government over the weekend announced that it will dispatch a delegation to Gbarnga to meet with the NPFL to discuss efforts at repatriating the [words indistinct], economic matters, among other things.

Meanwhile, President Sawyer says the interim government looks forward to a positive statement from the NPFL leadership that it is prepared to comply with the Yamoussoukro and Geneva accords, and other (?means) of cooperation with ECOMOG [Economic Community

of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] through continued discussions.

'Split' in Taylor Camp Over Peace Process*AB250417009z Paris AFP in English 1312 GMT
24 April 92*

[Excerpts] Monrovia, April 24 (AFP) - A split has emerged in a "national conference" convened by Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor over whether he should fully cooperate with West African peacekeeping troops, rebel radio said.

Radio Harbel, monitored here Friday [24 April], said some delegates to the conference in Gbarnga, Taylor's stronghold, were asking him not to "surrender" to the Nigerian-led force known as ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. Others said he should cooperate.

"We are going to cooperate, but we are not going to put our interests aside to satisfy others," Taylor said according to Radio Gbarnga. "We will not surrender our arms to anyone because it threatens Liberia's sovereignty." [passage omitted]

"If anybody opens fire on any of my soldiers, we will make this land so hot the enemy will never stand on it," he said.

Taylor said he would resign rather than allow ECOMOG troops, who were sent to Liberia in August 1990 in the ninth month of civil war, to take over the country, according to Radio Harbel.

The conference in Gbarnga 150 kilometers (95 mile) northwest of the coastal capital, follows a meeting in Geneva where rival Liberian factions agreed to disarm and allow ECOMOG to set up a buffer zone to stop fighting around the border with Sierra Leone. NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] are locked in conflict with the United Liberation Movement of Liberia (ULIMO).

After the Geneva meeting under the auspices of ECOWAS, Taylor said he had not signed the final declaration.

Neither rebel radio gave details of the relative strength of the different camps at the conference. Radio Gbarnga said it had been suspended on Friday and would resume on Saturday.

Classes Officially Resume at Liberia University*AB260412509z Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 25 Apr 92*

[Text] Classes officially resumed this week at the University of Liberia [UL] with over 3,500 students officially registering courses in the various colleges including

Liberia College, Teachers College, the College of Agriculture and Forestry, Business, Science and Technology, Continuing Education, and Extramural Division. The Law School and the Ibrahim Babangida Graduate School will also be opened.

The Graduate School in Regional Planning, the Medical College, and the School of Pharmacy, also resumed classes this semester. A UL release said all students that are involved at the university attended the trauma healing counselling workshop at the university prior to registering for classes.

According to the dean of admissions, records, and registration, Mr. George Flah, all of the registered students are bona fide students of the university.

Nigeria

Army Official Denies Rumors of Staging Coup

AB2404133092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 23 Apr 92

[Text] The Nigerian Army has warned against spreading rumors capable of destabilizing the country. The director of the Army public relations, Colonel Fred Chijuka, gave the warning in a statement in Lagos. He disclosed that the most recent was one which created an impression that some senior Army officers had been arrested or eliminated in their bid to stage a coup against the Federal Government.

Colonel Chijuka said the story was false and that efforts are being made to locate its source or sources. He explained that those purportedly involved in the imaginary coup were very loyal and dedicated officers who were in their offices performing their duties efficiently. The Army director of public relations advised members of the public to go about their legitimate duties, stressing that the transition to civil rule program was on course.

ECOWAS, OAU Chairmen Hold Meetings

AB2504114592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 25 Apr 92

[Text] The Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] chairman, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, was in Abuja yesterday for a one-day working visit to Nigeria. The Senegalese leader and President Ibrahim Babangida examined political and economic developments in Africa with particular regard to South Africa.

President Diouf welcomed the recent visit of the South African leader, Mr. Frederick de Klerk, to Nigeria. The ECOWAS chairman noted that although there were still some unresolved issues in the South African situation, it was necessary to encourage Mr. de Klerk to continue with his reform programs.

The two leaders also discussed the Liberian crisis in the light of the recent bill signed by President George Bush, which enables the United States Government to be fully

involved in the Liberian peace process. They also considered preparations to this year's ECOWAS and OAU summits scheduled for Dakar, Senegal.

President Diouf has since left Abuja for home.

Babangida on Reforms in Information Policies

AB2604130092 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 24 Apr 92

[Text] African information ministers have been urged to initiate a process of reform in information policy for the continent. President Ibrahim Babangida said in Abuja today that such a move would convince skeptics that the new African information and communications order was not a mere dream but a realistic and achievable strategy of development. Addressing the sixth ordinary session of the Conference of African Information Ministers, President Babangida expressed displeasure with the situation where the control of information and communication processes in the country were in foreign hands. The OAU chairman remarked that such a control of a vital sector like information constituted nothing less than a continuing assault on the independence and sovereignty of African people. General Babangida urged the ministers to address the question of how they could use the mass media in their respective countries to get more African governments to ratify the African Economic Treaty. He also charged the mass media to play an active role in influencing the current march toward democratic ideals. Meanwhile, the minister of information and culture, Professor Sam Oyoibaire, says Africa (?requires bold) policies capable of ensuring effective mobilization of information resources in the continent. He made this known today in Abuja in his address to the sixth ordinary session of the Conference of Information Ministers. The minister, who is also the chairman of OAU information ministers, said that it was the responsibility of member states to shift the Africa media agenda as the continent moved into the 21st century. He noted that this could be realized through the intensification of efforts on development of human resources with particular emphasis on training, research, and [word indistinct].

Prof. Oyoibaire maintained that training should focus on national values and aspiration away from idolization of foreign concepts, tradition, and practices. The minister remarked that time had come for African countries to assist the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, PANA, to overcome some of its problems so that it could properly be in the vanguard of the new African information and communication order.

Interministerial Committee Established

AB2504113092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 24 Apr 92

[Text] A high-powered interministerial committee to undertake the necessary spade work and provide infrastructure for the handing over of power to the next civilian president was today inaugurated in Abuja. The 18-member committee has the minister of internal affairs, Dr. Tunji Olagunji, as

chairman. It has representatives from the Presidency, ministries of foreign affairs [as heard], the Federal Capital Territory, Information and Culture, Defense, Finance, and Economic Development.

The Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, National Television Authority, the Nigeria Police, and representatives of the service chiefs are also on the committee. The committee will, among other responsibilities, make necessary preparations for a successful handing over ceremony. The ceremony is to take place on the 2d of January next year.

Government Authorizes CONCORD To Reopen

*AB2404180592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 24 Apr 92*

[Text] The Federal Government has authorized the reopening of CONCORD group of newspapers, sealed up three weeks ago. The minister of information and culture, Professor Sam Oyovbaire, told newsmen in Abuja yesterday that security agents which took over the premises of the organization have been withdrawn with immediate effect. He said government took the decision in keeping with its democratic beliefs and because of opinions from respectable Nigerians. Prof. Oyovbaire

also said that the chairman of CONCORD group of newspapers Chief M.K.O. Abiola had formally apologized to the government.

NEC Invalidates Previous Voters' Cards

*AB2404181092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 24 Apr 92*

[Text] The National Electoral Commission, NEC, has invalidated all voters cards used in last year's elections in all parts of the country. The resident electoral commissioner for Enugu State, (Alhadji Abdulramane Rafindaji), announced this at a meeting to brief leaders of the NRC [National Republican Convention] and SDP [Social Democratic Party] on NEC's plan. (Alhadji Abdulramane) said that the invalidation of the voters cards and registers was as a result of the release of new census figures for the country.

The resident electoral commissioner said the new voters' registration exercise will be based on the United Nations standard of 45 percent voting population of a country's actual population figures. He remarked that the commission will carry out a fresh registration of voters in the country next month. (Alhadji Abdulramane) said that the new voters cards will be of different color and size from the previous ones.

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